The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4690. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

FARMERS, PLANTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, and all persons desiring to economize space, want one with THREE-HORSE POWER; the pressure is 25 tons to the square inch. Whatever pressure required is easily regulated. IT ACTS PROMPTLY, IS SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, AND DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER; WORKED BY HAND HORSE, OR STEAM POWER, REQUIRING LESS POWER to accomplish the same results THAN ANY OTHER PRESS. From these facts it is named and claimed

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

For pressing Cotton, Wool, Hay, Straw, Peat, Oil from Fish, Bending or Curving Iron, pressing Wood; very useful to manufacturers of paper from this material, and for PRESSING and COMPRESSING ANY and EVERY material. COTTON and WOOL can be PRESSED so compactly that EITHER WILL SINK IN WATER like

A STONE.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY given for the value of the invention and the advancement of

"SCIENCE IN MACHINERY."

CALL, EXAMINE the PRESS, and read the following gentlemen's letters:

ISAAC V. HOLMES, Constructing Engineer and Superintendent Novelty Iron Works.

S. F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors of Progress Machine Works.

J. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer West Point Foundry.

PETER B. LAWSON, Manager West Point Foundry.

WILLIAM McKENZIE, Proprietor of Eagle Steam Engine Works.

MIERS CORYELL, Proprietor of Dry Dock Iron Works.

M. M. WHITE & CO., Proprietors of Globe Iron Works.

MURPHY, McCREADY & WARDEN, Proprietors of Phœnix Iron Works.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS.

All orders should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

President Champion Press Co.,

No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AT THIS PORT

The Paris Press on the Imperial Manifesto.

The Reported Alliance Between the United States and Russia.

Reappearance of the Russian Fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Mission of Gen. Castelnau to Mexico.

Report that All the French Troops are to be Withdrawn at Once.

Details of the Terrible Famine in India.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 5.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 125,000 bales. The sales to-day were 8000 bales, the market closing easier. Middling Uplands are quoted to-day at 14⅜ pence.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 5.

The Breadstuffs Market is dull and declining. Mixed Western Corn 28s. 6d.

Money Market.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 5.

The money market is easier. Consols 89¼ for Money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 5.

The following are the closing prices of American Securities:

Erie	51⅜
Illinois Centrals	78⅛
U. S. Five-Twenties	70⅜

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 5.

The steamships *City of Manchester*, from New-York Sept. 19, and the *Scotland* and *Edinburg*, fr om New-York Sept. 22, have arrived out.

BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Persia at this Port.

The Cunard mail steamer *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 8:30 on the morning of the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d of September, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Persia* brings the following amounts of specie, consigned as follows:

Aug. Belmont & Co.	$50,100
American Exchange National Bank	500
Bank of the Metropolis	2,000
C. B. Fallenstein & Son	100
Total	$52,700
Schepeler & Co.	$12,500

FRANCE.

THE PRESS ON THE IMPERIAL CIRCULAR.

Its Conciliatory Spirit Commended.

From the Journal des Debats, Sept. 18.

Our readers will have seen that upon the whole the Minister is of opinion that France has no undue interest to prevent Germany from constituting herself in conformity with the national wishes of her populations; that the aggrandizement of Prussia is compensated by the rupture of the tie which bound her to Austria; that the policy which founds the strength of a State on the weakness of its neighbors is superannuated and repudiated by the new law of Europe; finally, that France, with her compact territory, her "indestructible nationality," has nothing to fear when she sees the neighboring States organizing themselves according to principles she has herself applied, and on which her strength and grandeur repose. We shall return to this circular, and we shall have carefully to examine all the opinions expressed in it. But at present it appears to us that it is drawn up in a conciliatory and lofty spirit, calculated to discourage unworthy fears of those animosities of race which happily become more and more foreign to our epoch. At any rate we are not among those who think it good policy to declare in the face of Europe that the situation of France is compromised, that her influence is lost, that her force is broken, because Germany has reformed her Constitution. The Government asks "by what singular influence of the past on the future can public opinion discover enemies instead of allies in these nations emancipated from a past which was hostile to us, and called to a new life?" and like us it thinks "that Europe more strongly constituted is a guarantee for the peace of the Continent." Let us see then whether the best method of securing peace is not to prepare for peace, and resist those warlike excitations which would make us forget the interests of European civilization and our own liberties.

The National Sentiment that Called it Forth.

From the Presse, Sept. 18.

As it is not the custom for Ministers of Foreign Affairs to correspond with our diplomatic agents through the medium of the *Moniteur*, and as the circular in question is dated on the very day of its publication, we may be allowed to regard it much less as a diplomatic document than as a political manifesto addressed both to France and to Europe. * * * * If opinion be excited, the cause is not that it hesitates between war and the maintenance of peace, nor that it believes that the Government can hesitate in such an alternative. Nor is it moved because the incontestable aggrandizement of Prussia appears to it to create an immediate danger for France. The emotion that has taken possession of the whole country is to be referred above all to moral causes; and the circular, which might dissipate political disquietudes, if they existed, contains nothing, and could contain nothing, to attenuate an ineffaceable impression. We have seen treaties and engagements which were the basis of European order trampled under foot. We have seen a Power claim for itself, in the name of force, the right of destroying and replacing a common work in a way to suit exclusively its own expediency and interests without respecting any law. Lastly, we ourselves, whose honor it is to have proclaimed in 1789 the right of peoples to dispose of themselves, we, who are the representatives of this great principle, who have staked our reputation in making it triumph at the price of our blood, who have adhered to that principle even at the cost of our own interests—we have seen populations despoiled of their independence, their institutions and their liberties, against their will loudly manifested and declared, by a conqueror who, far from misconstruing or disputing the reality of these popular resistances, declares with ostentation that he tramples them under foot because such is his interest. This is what has caused and still causes emotion in France; *and woe betide our country when such a spectacle would leave it indifferent; it would have lost its best title to march at the head of civilization; it would have become incapable of those magnificent outbursts which enabled it to brave Europe.* France has made war for an idea; do not feel surprised, then, that she should feel a thrill of indignation at having to contemplate the triumph of brute force, and seeing the idea dear to her above all others, and as it were incarnate in her person—that of popular sovereignty—placed in jeopardy.

The Singular Logic of the Circular.

From the Union, Sept. 18.

The Marquis DE LAVALETTE'S circular is a long eulogy, which concludes in the necessity of providing ourselves with good muskets. * * M. DE LAVALETTE in writing his circular had evidently forgotten the Imperial letter of the 11th June. According to that document, the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe was one of the two interests we had to preserve. The letter of the 11th June said: "We could not think of any extension of our frontiers unless the map of Europe should happen to be modified to the exclusive profit of some great Power." Has not that eventuality, foreseen three months back, been now realized? Has not the map of Europe been modified to the advantage of Prussia alone? Are not the incorporation of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort, the conditions imposed on Saxony and Bavaria, and the exclusion of Austria from that German world of which she was so long the most complete representation, changes of immense importance, and all to the advantage of the Prussian Empire? M. DE LAVALETTE has, therefore, not derived his inspiration from that celebrated letter, *which prudently reserved the action of France for a contingency which has recently come to pass, to the astonishment of the whole world.* * * To sum up, the first impression produced upon us by this important document, which is destined to have a wide echo, we will add that we discover in it *nothing more than the expression of a policy of non-intervention, (laisser faire et laisser passer.)* The language of the Minister is that of confidence and security; the wise man of Horace remained unmoved on the wreck of the universe; the wise man of the policy expressed in the document of the 16th September remains impassible in the midst of the European revolution which we are witnessing. Those who believe that the equilibrium is destroyed will be more anxious. We will, however, remark, that the conclusion arrived at by the circular is that our military organization shall be improved without delay. There are, perhaps, people who will discover a contradiction, at least apparent, between the *sans délai* in the improvement of the armament and the tranquil and perfect security the circular expresses.

A New Theory of Europe.

From the Temps, Sept. 18.

We have no doubt that this long and remarkable circular will produce a great sensation, and will be agreeably received in Germany especially. It is of a remarkable lucidity, and has the merit of exhibiting the policy of the Government with a distinctness no one can mistake. That policy is a bold and even joyous acceptance; nay, the justification of accomplished facts, although these have evidently exceeded the original views, or, if preferred, the desires of our Government, as contained in the memorable letter of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. It is even a new theory of Europe and the world founded on those accomplished facts. Far from regretting that Austria has retained nothing of her great position in Germany, the Marquis DE LAVALETTE appears to congratulate that Power on being freed from her Germanic preoccupations as well as from those of Italy, and on no longer having to exhaust her strength in fruitless rivalries. Prussia reigns on the right bank of Maine, *and the mention of that limit is almost the only precise allusion made to the stipulations of Nikolsburg.* The circular takes much higher ground than that treaty. If ever Prussia wishes to go beyond the Maine, it does not seem that we ought to object to such an extension, for irresistible power and an impulsion, perhaps 'providential, urges populations to combine together in large agglomerations by causing the Secondary States to disappear. That prophetic gleam of light cast on our cotemporary history is assuredly worthy of all attention. The King of Saxony will bewail it, and it is perhaps destined to cause sleepless nights in another quarter. * * * We will add but one more retrospective remark. France has perhaps not been, since 1815, so completely isolated in the world as, according to the circular, might be believed. Not to mention the English alliance, to which the circular does not refer, it is averred that the Restoration had a well-founded hope in the frontier of the Rhine by an alliance with Russia. We, however, only mention that fact as an example, for even on those terms a Russian alliance would have appeared, and always will appear to us, detestable.

Sharp Criticism.

From the Liberté, Sept. 18.

Everything then is for the best; France has nothing to fear from any one; on whatever side she turns her eyes, she meets only with sympathy and consideration; in all quarters the Government sees reason to be satisfied; in none does it perceive any menacing eventualities; lastly, the present peace appears to it to be a durable one. A single preoccupation may form a shadow on this smiling picture. (Here the *Liberté* quotes the passage relative to the vast increase of the Russian and American population, and to the necessity for Central Europe not to remain parcelled out into little States. Thus, on the one hand, the populations of Western Europe have no reason for going to war; on the other, they ought to strive, in presence of the prodigious development of Russia and the United States, to agglomerate, so as not to lose the rank in the world they have occupied. Such is the summary of the policy expounded with rare lucidity by M. DE LAVALETTE. Either we have lost all perception of logic, or the conclusion of such an exposé should be summed up in two words:) "*disarmament*" and "*European union.*" Why, in fact, should France impose on herself ruinous armaments *if she does not meditate any territorial aggrandizement?* Why, if peace appears durable, not *imitate the example of the United States, which economize their forces in fair weather, to employ themselves unsparingly in critical times?* Either let us have glory with its perils and profits, or prosperity with its consequences. That is all we ask for. But is that what the Minister proposes? Unfortunately not. * * The policy set forth by the circular may be summed up thus: "We can only congratulate ourselves on the events that have been accomplished, for they strengthen us more than they weaken. Nobody threatens us, nor do we intend to threaten any one, so that the present peace is a durable one. Consequently, there remains but one thing for us to do, to arm ourselves to the teeth and to develop our military forces. We humbly confess that with this style of reasoning we are unable to agree.

The Manifesto not a Peace Document.

From the Independance Belge, Sept. 18.

As we had been already informed, that document, drawn up in in a very pacific spirit, shows that the transformations which Germany and Italy are now undergoing, far from exciting the jealousy of France, are on the contrary favorable to her interests and in accord with the principles which she herself professes, and thus assure to Europe a durable peace. But by the side of those deductions, as the circular *also proclaims the necessity of improving without delay the military organization of France*—although it takes pains to show that this necessity does not imply a menace for any one, and only arises from the need of assuring the defence of the territory—there is reason to fear that a certain phrase and the preoccupations it reveals may partly destroy the good effects which should be hoped from other parts of the document into which it was introduced. The alarmists who, instead of an immediate war which they at first feared, refuse to look upon the present situation except as a truce, will certainly use the circular as an arm in support of their arguments.

Its Pacific Tone.

From the Constitutionnel, (Semi-Official,) Sept. 18.

This circular was impatiently looked for. France, indeed, was not uneasy, for she has a profound confidence in the sagacity of NAPOLEON III.; but opinion was excited, as the Marquis DE LA VALETTE says, in presence of the last events accomplished in Europe; to this public feeling the Emperor's Government has thought proper to reply, and it has done so with a frankness and precision that leave no point in the shade, no objection without an answer. The circular of the Marquis is a complete exposé of a policy which, while respecting all that is noble and glorious in the past, comprehends and anticipates the future; and which has always sacrificed old resentments and petty calculations to the interest of justice and civilization. It conveys in an admirable manner the views, as once large and patriotic, with which the Imperial Government is inspired, and to which France owes the grand position she occupies in the world. We intend for the present only to indicate the excellent effect produced by a document in which the part of France is so nobly defined; but every part of the circular ought to be studied separately, and we shall not fail to do so.

RUSSIA.

Secret Naval Preparations in the Black Sea—Movements of the Russian Armies.

Correspondence of the Paris Patrie.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.

In presence of the gigantic conflict of which the East will shortly be the theatre, German and Austrian questions are thrown into the background. Nevertheless, events of some interest are occurring in these quarters. Great movements of Russian troops are taking place in Poland. Forty thousand men of the camp established on the frontier are to go to Powonsk, in the Marches of Warsaw, where the Grand Duke NICHOLAS will review them. After the inspection, all these troops will be directed *en masse* toward the East, where they will take up their quarters. At Warsaw the Russian party, profiting by the presence of the Grand Duke, is getting an address circulated which is covered with signatures obtained either by good will or by force. This address entreats the Emperor ALEXANDER definitely to annex Poland to the Empire. This step naturally plunges the Poles into a state of stupefaction mingled with rage. If, as is more than probable, the Emperor replies favorably to the wish expressed by the signers of the address, the very name of Poland will have ceased to exist, and Russia, properly so called, will thus have her frontier in the centre of Europe.

Enormous quantities of coal, destined for the use of the fleet in the Black Sea, are sent in this direction, and there is now talk of *a cruise in the Bosphorus to be made by the Russian fleet.* I am even assured that, in spite of all the articles of the Treaty of Paris, this fleet, built as it were under the rose, will come into the Mediterranean. *The present will be that of going to meet a war squadron which America is going to send to those waters.* The person who gives me this intelligence is in a position to be well informed. Beside, in Albania, and along the coast as far as Antivari, the only rumors relate to the speedy arrival of the Russian ships. My Albanian servant, whom I brought with me from the Ceraunian Mountains, receives from his relatives and friends, among whom are several influential *papaz*, a number of letters all mentioning this report. One of them, written from the frontier of Epirus, even fixes the date of the entrance of the Russian ships into the Gulf of Arta. This news, perhaps premature, has thrown the whole province into a ferment."

The Presumed Understanding Between Russia and the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says:

"All our agents in the East, whatever their position, are nearly unanimous in speaking of the general fermentation manifested at different points of the Ottoman Empire; an agitation which continually increases, and which may be considered as the prelude to the Eastern question about to open. The last report current, which, however, I do not guarantee, is that a French frigate has been sent to Candia. It would appear that some tidings had reached Paris of an agreement established between the United States and Russia for the solution of the Eastern question; and doubtless it is to this *presumed and very inopportune interference of America in European affairs that the phrase of the Circular relative to the understanding between these two Powers makes allusion.*

The Execution of Karakozow.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* gives the following summary account of the execution of KARAKOZOW:

"To-day, (Saturday, the 15th inst.,) at 7 o'clock A. M., the execution of DMITRI KARAKOZOW took place in the Smolensko Plain. The scaffold was surrounded by detachments of troops of the different arms in full uniform, and forming an extended square. The superior authorities whose duties required them to be witnesses of the expiation of a great crime were present. An immense crowd assembled. The convict was conveyed to the place of punishment in an open cart, his back being turned to the scaffold. Before mounting the scaffold he kissed the cross which was presented to him by the priest. The judgment by virtue of which he was about to suffer was read to him. A few moments later justice was done."

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Mission of Gen. Castelnau—Necessity for the Immediate Return of the French Troops.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. FORCADE has the following remarks on Gen. CASTELNAU'S mission to Mexico:

"When it was decided to recall the French troops from Mexico, it was believed and announced that the return could take place in three separate divisions, the first being fixed for the month of November next. Many people were alarmed at this project of partial and gradual evacuation. It seemed to them perilous to weaken our army at the moment when the relative force and audacity of our adversaries would be augmented by our withdrawal, and thus perhaps draw on our last battalions all the efforts of the enemy. The hour of departure was also governed by the political state in which we should leave Mexico. Would the Emperor MAXIMILIAN persist alone in the enterprise in which he followed us, and where he has shown that he cannot render us any service? Or would he renounce the adventure and return to Europe with us? In the case of the abdication of MAXIMILIAN, could we leave Mexico without giving that unhappy country time to organize a Government to its taste, with which we might negotiate and establish the future relations of France. A little reflection will show that, to solve these different questions in the least troublesome manner, they must be settled simultaneously. It is necessary to know whether MAXIMILIAN stays or leaves; and in order that the security and dignity of our army may not be endangered, *it is necessary that the return of our troops should not be accomplished successively, but all at once.* It is evidently the strict examination and the categorical solution of these questions which the Emperor has confided to Gen. CASTELNAU in sending him to Mexico charged with a mission, doubtless painful, but the results of which might be highly important for the interests of France. The great thing in this difficult operation of putting an end to our expedition is, *to cut short the evil, and not allow it to drag on.* For us who have no confidence in the establishment of the Imperial dynasty in Mexico, we should wish that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN should decide on a retreat. In any case it is to be desired that the French army, in order to withdraw in the plentitude of its strength, *should be concentrated in the capital, and march en masse to the coast.* Our military honor and the interest we have in occupying the second port of Mexico, will doubtless oblige us to retake Tampico. Masters of Vera Cruz and Tampico we shall be able to organize the simultaneous embarkation of our soldiers, and beside, to retain the two most important maritime cities of the country until we have made the necessary arrangements with the new Government. If the time is lost, as we have the favorable season before us, *the march of our troops to the coast and their embarkation could be completed in six months.*"

Rumored Immediate Evacuation of Mexico.

A Paris letter of the 18th ult., says: In consequence of some important news received from Mexico on the 15th of the present month, the Emperor of France, who had already dispatched Gen. DE CASTELNAU, his Aide-de-camp, to MAXIMILIAN, sent him an order by telegraph to come back to St. Cloud, where his instructions were to be revised and modified. Marshal RANDON, the Minister of War, was present at this interview, which, I am assured, was of the most important character. According to a version generally accepted, based, I understand, not merely upon the critical condition of affairs in Mexico, but also upon the firmness of attitude recently assumed by the Cabinet of Washington, the intention of the French Government is to bring about a speedy settlement of the Mexican question, so as to get rid, as soon as possible, of a perpetual subject of solicitude and annoyance.

To this effect, the fleet of transports collected at Brest and Cherbourg, for the purpose of embarking and bringing back to France the first installment of troops is to be largely increased, so as to be capable of carrying the whole of the French contingent, and to evacuate Mexico all at once. All that will remain of the French army will then be a small garrison in each of the harbors, where the Custom-house duties conceded to France by MAXIMILIAN are to be collected. Such are, I am assured, the measures just adopted in Cabinet Council in reference to Mexico. I must say, however, that the Paris *Patrie* is not quite of that opinion, and asserts, on the contrary, that Gen. CASTELNAU'S has not for its object to put immediately an end to the intervention of France in Mexico.

GERMANY.

The Treaty Between Prussia and the Minor German States.

The Hamburg *Correspondent* publishes the official text of the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance concluded between Prussia and the minor States which now form the North German Confederation. The treaty was signed at Berlin on the 18th of August, and the ratifications exchanged in the same city on the 8th and 10th of September. After the usual preamble, the text runs as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Governments of Prussia, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rundolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss (junior line,) Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, have concluded by this treaty an offensive and defensive alliance for the preservation of the integrity and independence, as well as the inner and outer safety of their respective States, and enter immediately on the joint defence of their present possessions, which they guarantee each other by this treaty. 2. The object of this alliance shall be ensured by a Federal Constitution, based on the fundamental principles laid down by Prussia on the 10th of June, 1866, and with the coöperation of a National Parliament, to be convened jointly by the allied Governments. 3. All treaties and conventions existing between the allies remain in full force if not specially modified by this treaty. 4. The military forces of the allied Governments are placed under the supreme command of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and their several services in time of war shall be regulated by special agreement. 5. The allied Governments engage to make the needful arrangements in their separate States for the election of members of Parliament, in accordance with the stipulations of the Electoral Law of April 12, 1849, and to convene them at the same period that Prussia does. At the same time they promise to send to Berlin Commissioners armed with full powers to make a draft of the Federal Constitution according to the fundamental principles of the 10th June, to be laid before Parliament for their discussion and approval. 6. This treaty is to remain in force till the settlement of the federal relations, eventually for a year, should the new act of confederation not be definitively settled before the lapse of that period. 7. The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the acts of ratification exchanged at Berlin as quickly as possible, and certainly not later than three weeks from the present date.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Great Distress throughout the Country—The Inhabitants Perishing by Thousands—900 Dead Bodies Picked Up one Morning at Balasore.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1866.

There are sights to be witnessed in Calcutta which would lead the stranger to believe that the city was perishing of famine and pestilence. Since the famine has been allowed to attain such hideous proportions in the rural districts it is inundating the capital. All who can crawl from the interior, from the afflicted subdivision of Jehanabad, in the rich country of Hooghly, and the misery of what was once the flourishing indigo district of Nuddea, as well as from the more wretched Midnapore and distant Orissa, flock to the charities of Calcutta. They would receive food at their own homes, but they hear that they will get more in Calcutta, and clothes as well, and so at the present moment no less than 250 famine-stricken wretches a-day seek the *unnochulturs* or Bengalee feeding-houses of the native quarter of Calcutta. So late as the 9th of July last the Bengal Government a second time refused to encourage the formation of a public relief Committee, and soon retired again to the hills. But the city was being so crowded with paupers, a pestilence was so imminent, that the municipal Commissioner, Mr. STUART HOGG, and one or two merchants organized a Committee, and on Monday last a public meeting of all classes was held in the Town-hall to raise subscriptions. Judges, merchants, barristers, chaplains and zemindars urged the claims of the starving, and eulogized the charity of the native gentlemen, who had already done so much, with an eloquence hardly required, but quite justified. Official reports were read, giving statistics which, completed to date, show that at 22 places 17,475 poor are daily fed, in addition to the sick in the hospitals, and as this number is increasing by about 250 a day, it may be said that 20,000 starvelings are now subsisting on charity daily in Calcutta. A sum of £150,000 is required to grapple with the misery, and of this, within four days of the meeting being held, more than one-half has been subscribed.

The most important work the new Committee have to do is to organize a system of relief. The natives hitherto have done as much evil as good by feeding all who apply indiscriminately, so that the many professional beggars and rascals of the great city and the vicinity too often exclude the deserving, and by giving the food at different times, so that bands of scoundrels have been in the habit of wandering from relief-station to relief-station in the same day. Recently 32 weak, famine-stricken wretches were trampled to death in the rush of these lusty idlers for food. The public committee has arranged that tickets shall be given only to the deserving, that none but ticket holders shall be fed, and all must be fed at one hour throughout the city. None will be allowed shelter from the rain and cold night air which kills so many in the public sheds constructed to accommodate 10,000 and in the pauper camp outside the city except those who have tickets. As many poor as can be induced to go will be sent back to their homes to be relieved there, and influx will be arrested by establishing relief outposts at such places as Oolabaria, the ferry on the Hooghly, by which hundreds flock from Midnapore and Orissa. A relief agent was sent there, and this is his tale: On landing from the boat at sunrise, the first object he saw was "an elderly woman in a ghastly state of emaciation, lying hopelessly doubled up on the wet ground at the road-side, where she had apparently passed the night. This was in the midst of a crowded bazaar." Further on lay another woman and child in the same state. Near them lay the ghost-like figure of a man worn to the bone, naked and stiff, lying in a puddle. About to pass it by as a corpse the agent discovered one spark of life still left, found that there was no doctor nearer than at Howrah, several miles away, and had all these cases removed into a hut. The native Police Inspector and his men looked on with stolid indifference. While sago was being prepared for the poor wretches who were too far gone to eat rice the man died, and from another part of the road a woman began that piercing shrill Oriental wail for her boy of eight, who had just breathed his last. It is so common for eight or ten to die daily in the streets of this village that no one takes notice. You will have a more vivid idea of the state of the poor in Calcutta than even the fact that 20,000 are daily fed by charity when I say that the number of pauper bodies buried at one ghaut alone rose from 50—at which it stood last year—to 329 in the first nine days of this month. On the 10th there were 2,723 native male and female patients in the different hospitals of Calcutta, of whom 887 were indoor, against 1,880 on the same date last year, of whom only 306 were indoor.

Now, if this is the case in Calcutta, which has no famine or scarcity of its own, what must be the state of things in Orissa? One of the journals has addressed a series of questions to the senior missionary of Cuttack, which does not suffer more than Pooree, and very much less than Balasore. To a question as to the action of Government, he replies: "The early utterances of the Board of Revenue furnished melancholy evidence that the depth and extent of the calamity were wholly unappreciated." "Any representations as to the calamity being comparatively slight or confined within narrow limits are wholly contrary to fact." "We were surprised as weeks and months passed and no movement was originated by the proper authorities." To the question whether relief penetrates into the interior from the station, he says it does not "to the extent that is desirable," although all the officials and non-officials work with praiseworthy energy. Where there are relief centres the entirely destitute are cared for, but the large and important class who are not paupers, yet cannot buy rice at three pounds, four pounds and five pounds a shilling, are neglected. The price of Government rice should be so low as to meet their case, but this authority tells us it ought to be sold at six pounds instead of five pounds a shilling, and its dearness was a cause of dispute between the official and non-official members of the Committee. This dearness he terms "the principal defect in the Government relief." The mortality from famine and cholera he describes as of "frightful magnitude," as "much greater than has generally been supposed." And there are still "four long dark months" before the province. Government is making over the many orphans to the missionaries' care. This is said of Cuttack, but I am told by a high official, who has just returned from Balasore, where he assisted the Relief Committee, that language would fail to describe the state of things there a few weeks ago. Think of 900 dead bodies being picked up in the streets of Balasore in one morning. Yet this happened, he assured me. Half the truth has not been told, and as there is no BAIRD SMITH there, will never be reported. The last return from Balasore shows 703 deaths in that one little station in the week ending July 21; and if you treble that number for the many who become the food of the jackal and the vulture in the lonely jungle or ditch, you will not go beyond the sad truth. It is ominous that the Board of Revenue has ceased to report deaths.

FORTRESS MONROE.

North Carolinians En Route for the Northwest—Army Appointments.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 4.

A large number of North Carolinians, in charge of Northern Emigration Societies, arrived here to-day, *en route* to the States of the Northwest.

Five of the cadets of the recent graduating class at West Point have been assigned to the Fifth United States Artillery.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Conservative Nomination in Nevada—Gen. Diaz not Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 5.

A dispatch from Carson, Nevada, last night, says the fusion Democratic and Johnson Conventions have nominated WINTERS for Governor and MITCHELL for Congressman.

The report of the death of the Mexican Liberal General DIAZ is contradicted. Consul GODAY has received a letter from Gen. ALVAREZ, dated near Acapulco, Sept. 22, which says Gen. DIAZ left the State of Guerrero in August with some troops, and went in the direction of the State of Puebla, where 400 Imperialists joined his ranks. He afterward surprised and defeated a small garrison at the village of Feligi de la Seda, and then took the road to Orizaba with 2,000 men.

Silk Manufacture—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 5.

The first silk dress patern ever made in California was completed to-day.

Mining shares are dull—Belcher, $100; Imperial, $83; Savage, $1,130; Ophir, $190; Yellow Jacket, $744. Legal-tender notes, 71.

THE PLAINS.

Two Men Murdered by the Indians.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Friday, Oct. 5.

FRANK KILBY and CHARLES SMITH, stock tender for Holladay's Overland Stage Company, were murdered by Indians on Saturday last, at Chalk Bluffs, a station on the Smoky Hill route, 100 miles west of Fort Ellsworth. These Indians, supposed to be Apaches, demanded something to eat about noon, which was given them. They then went off and returned about 3 o'clock. Finding the men in the stable they attacked them with a lance and revolver, killing one instantly with the lance and wounding the other in the abdomen with a bullet. The wounded man succeeded in closing the door. The Indians, after firing through a knot-hole, left on the approach of the overland stage. The wounded man opened the door for the coach and related the above facts, dying soon after. No interruption to travel has been occasioned by the outrage.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Demonstration in Philadelphia — Speech of Hon. Heister Clymer.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 5.

The demonstration of the Conservative Party to-night was very enthusiastic. Col. JAMES PAGE presided. He declared himself in favor of the great Democratic principle—obedience to the law of the Constitution. He was followed by Judge A. V. PARSONS in an eloquent address on the political issues of the day, in which he said that we were only saved during the recent issues by the Roman firmness of ANDREW JOHNSON.

At 8:15 P. M. the Hon. HEISTER CLYMER arrived at Independence Hall. Upon being introduced he was greeted by long and enthusiastic cheering, after which he spoke as follows:

This is the first time in my life that I have had the pleasure of meeting my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia. On this account, with many others, I would wish I were better able to address, but, my fellow-citizens, I am literally worn out in your service [Cheers.] When I inform you that from the 22d of August up to this hour I have been constantly before the people of Pennsylvania, you will then reflect that I am but human; therefore I will not discuss the principles upon which you are to decide. Besides, my fellow-citizens, the hour is passed for that. We are now like two grand armies on the eve preceding terrible battle. At such an exciting hour you must consider it a work of supererogation did the private pretend to discuss the principles that had brought them to confront each other. I will then assume certain principles as axioms and proceed to answer a few matters personal to myself. There naturally wells up from the heart of every Conservative—of every Democrat who hears me—this question: "Watchman, what of the night?" I am here to answer it. I have traveled over the State from end to end. I have traveled along the Southern border; along the Western boundary; along its lake shore, down through its wondrous centre, where wealth untold flows from the treasure-house of the earth, I have stood beside the branches of the Susquehanna; I have been on the African coast that lines Bradford and Susquehanna Counties. [Laughter and applause.] I have been in Northampton County and Luzerne, in the grand old County of York, [applause,] upon the stamping ground of THADDEUS STEVENS—the County of Lancaster. [Applause and laughter.] in grand old Montgomery and upon the blue-eyed waters of the Juniata. I have, my fellow citizens, crossed the mountains, and at all these places the same grand assemblage that now greets me welcomed your candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

At this point the Keystone Club arrived, and was long and loudly cheered.

MR. CLYMER—Everywhere I beheld not only Democrats but Conservatives who had joined hands with us, and who had declared that the integrity of the American Union should be actually as well as in theory preserved. [Applause.] My fellow-citizens, the clouds of darkness are disappearing. Upon every hill-top and in every valley the watchfires of conservatism are burning brightly; and by the 9th of October I predict the glorious sun of victory will arise to shine upon the peace and happiness of our distracted country. [Applause.] I do not flatter. This is the conviction of a long and arduous experience. With full knowledge of the responsibility, I assert that there is no more doubt of our victory on next Tuesday, if there be an honest ballot, than of the existence of an organization called the 'Democratic Party. [Applause.] But our task is not finished, and to-night I appear before you to spread wider the influence of our cause. How, my fellow-citizens, let me advert to the gigantic conflict which is presented in the present issues. Why was that war waged? Was not its vital object the preservation of the Union, to uphold the Constitution and enforce the laws? ["Yes, yes."] Suppose that under the shadow of this sacred temple of liberty, the memories of which inspire the heart of every American—suppose that at the inception of the rebellion you had been told that it was intended to free the negro, to confer social and political privileges upon him, and to perpetuate the existence of a particular party, would you have voted a dollar or a man to any such purpose as that? [Cheers.] But there is a party in this country that openly proclaims this was the great and essential end of the war. I repeat, I will not discuss the principles involved in this contest. They are infused into the very theory of your daily action and education. And I will here say I am their representative, and as such I ask your intelligent and earnest support. When you vote for principle you cannot be misunderstood. You thereby prescribe a rule for your representatives, which must enter continually into their action. Only a perfidy on their part, for which you have the remedy in your hands, can defeat your wish. I happen, fellow-citizens, by the choice of the Democratic Party, to be the exponent of their principles, and in selecting me for the high office for which I have been nominated you create an agent to apply them to the concerns and proceedings of the Executive branch of the Government.

A procession here marched toward the speaker's stand. An omnibus containing wounded and maimed soldiers and sailors was in the line. A banner was borne containing the inscription—"No serpent can live in the Cradle of Liberty."

Fellow-citizens, you now behold men who in their devotion to the Union have risked life, strength and comfort. [Cheers for ANDREW JOHNSON.] I stand before the people of this State the representative of the Union, of the Constitution, of the enforcement of the laws, and of the white race in this land. [Cheers.] It matters not whether the destruction of this Union be effected by war or legislation; whether it be the open act of the rebels or the insidious and unconstitutional abuse of power by the Radicals. The Democratic party stands ready to thwart and prevent them. [Applause.] We stigmatize as traitors those who attempting to withdraw from or to exclude a State seek to accomplish a virtual destruction of the American Republic. [Cheers and applause.] And I declare its spirit is in danger, though its form be preserved, when "Yankee tinkers" inconsiderately and at random modify and amend it.

(The Twentieth Ward Club here arrived before the stand.)

My fellow-citizens, these interruptions are very gratifying to me. But I relate with sorrow that those brave men, wounded and limbless, were the victims of party hatred, in being, I may say, ejected almost violently from a home earned by every consideration of humanity and manhood. [Long-continued applause.] There they sit, entitled to your eternal gratitude. Patriotism has adorned their scars and gilded the crutch they rest upon. Those men helped to conquer in the field a peace for the Union and Constitution which the Radical Party have disturbed by making the United States army and its noble victories the stepping-stones of their unconstitutional and tyrannical conspiracies. I would not, my fellow-citizens, have the American people deceived. Yet the party which now contends with us pretends to be opposed to negro suffrage. THADDEUS STEVENS has proclaimed it to be the issue, and JOHN W. FORNEY (Cries of "Dead duck," and hisses,) asserts that the word "white" shall be stricken from the Constitution of our State. JOHN W. GRAFF admits that he is not prepared to say that the ballot shall be denied to the negro in 1870. Therefore, I am gratified in maintaining that I am the representative of the white race as a distinction. [Cheers.] Let me refer somewhat to myself, fellow-citizens, for I am under an obligation to refute the slanders made upon your candidate. For many years I have set in the State Senate as a representative from Berks County. [Cheers.] Never in the whole course of that time was I ever charged, even by the most mendacious and malicious of my political oppon

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

Which Policy will most Quickly make the South Pay the National Debt, that of President Johnson or that of Thaddeus Stevens?—Plain Statements and Plain Facts—The Present CondituA of the People—A Pertinent Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

As a mere question of statesmanship, apart from all other considerations, President JOHNSON showed his wisdom when he asserted that the Southern people must be trusted before the restoration of the Union could be perfectly accomplished. To hold and treat as vassals eight millions of citizens accustomed to freedom and republican independence is an impossibility in practice, and must end, not merely in failure, but in ruin to those who attempt it as well as to those upon whom the experiment is made. All history tends to make this an axiom in government. But, says Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, the South has been conquered, and it is the law of nations that she should pay the war expenses of the North. Her lands must be confiscated to pay the national debt. Prussia has made Austria and Saxony and Bavaria pay her war debt, and why should not the North make the South do so?

Mr. STEVENS must have too much intelligence not to know that there is not a shadow of analogy between the two cases, and he must be utterly ignorant of history if he does not know that wherever the conquerors in a civil war attempted to exact from the conquered, by confiscation, or even by oppresive taxation, the expenses of the contest, the consequence was a disastrous failure.

But even granting that STEVENS' plan is strictly in accordance with historical precedent, and altogether sanctioned by public law, the question arises, is it the best and surest way to attain the object—to make the South pay the national debt? Will wholesale confiscation, if it were practicable, produce anything like the gigantic sum required? A few facts, within my own personal knowledge, will, I think, help to answer the question. Confiscation is not yet, and never can be; but even now, in the present condition of the country, with its uncertain political future, its blighted crops, impoverished inhabitants, and disorganized labor system, real property is already offered for sale in sufficient quantities to make its value merely nominal. I know some of the best and richest plantations in this State, which the owners are anxious to sell, and for which they cannot obtain a fourth of the assessed valuation. I know of one, the greater part of which would yield a bale of cotton to the acre, which has always been considered worth from $20,000 to $25,000, and which the proprietor now offers to sell for less than a fourth of the first-mentioned sum, and nobody is willing to give even that. I know of lands in less productive regions, where the owners are willing to sell almost at any price, and they find it impossible to do so. I know of land agents who have gone North to offer to sell to capitalists some of the finest and most desirable plantations in Georgia, and who report that they were not even asked to unfold their maps. Let the whole State—nay, the whole of eleven States—let a half, a third or a fourth of them be confiscated and offered for sale, and what will be the sum realized? Will it pay the national debt, or even six months' interest on it? But suppose it done, and the lands of all those who voluntarily took part in the war confiscated, that is, the life-interest of the owners, (for it has not yet been announced even by the Radicals that they can by legislation pass bills of attainder and work corruption of blood,) what will become of the beggared millions thus dispossessed of their estates? Are they to be left to perish of starvation? A small proportion of them could work, and what is to be done with those who cannot, either from sex, age or bodily infirmity? Will the social condition of the people be such as to promise the prosperity which can bear taxation and help pay the national indebtedness? The whole subject would be ridiculous if it was not used to delude the ignorant masses and make them participate in a monstrous crime.

But, say the Radicals, we mean to divide the lands among the loyal blacks, and we mean to keep an army in the South to protect these loyal blacks in the enjoyment of their newly-acquired estates. No one will deny that this would be necessary, for it would be too much to expect that men constituted as men now are, would voluntarily acquiesce in this transfer of their property, even to gratify Mr. STEVENS. And these armed guardians of negro estates would cost a good deal. It would require at least one soldier for each negro proprietor. Who would pay for this? The penniless Southern whites could not pay it. The newly-endowed negroes could not pay it. The toiling masses of the North would have to pay it, principal and interest, and the end would be ruin, desolation, barbarism, crime, and the dissolution not merely of the Union, but of all the elements of civilization.

But suppose the President's plan carried out. Suppose that the North trusts the South, accepts her assurances of submission and loyalty as sincere, and perfect peace on the basis of the Constitution of the United States is restored, and all animosity is forgotten, and all sectionalism obliterated, we can then suppose, without much effort of imagination, the speedy restoration of lost wealth, and a healthy and remunerative development of the vast resources of one of the richest countries on the earth. Every hour of peace and security would add to the nation's wealth, and every step in this bright progress would provide the means of diminishing the present burdens of all. The condition of the negro would be advanced in the same ratio as that of the white man. His intelligence and his industry would be stimulated and rewarded, and he would be compelled to become a useful and productive contributor to the prosperity of the body politic, and not be allowed to lapse into the miserable barbarism of Jamaica or St. Domingo. If the object of Radicalism be really to discharge the national debt, and relieve the people of the North from their present burdens, it cannot be attained in any way so quickly as by the adoption of the President's policy of reconstruction. Every day that the execution of that policy is retarded, means are wasted which could be made available to the general good; and every measure of oppression and coercion that is even threatened, retards beyond calculation the day when the Northern tax-payer will find relief from his burdens.

I cannot express in any words at my command the gloom and despondency which cover this country as with a pall. God knows, whatever the transgressions and sins of the people, they have been greviously punished. Ferocity would hesitate to add to their sufferings. On all sides I receive accounts of ruined crops, and of physical wants superadded to the other evils which have befallen them. The long drouth has almost entirely destroyed the corn crop. In some large districts the people have not made enough to last them until Christmas. Three weeks of continuous rain have destroyed at least one-third of the cotton in the principal cotton section of the State. The people are absolutely without money. Many of them are in debt, having been obliged to borrow to pay the expenses of planting this year. They have no means of borrowing again. Nobody will lend on any security they can offer, and nobody will buy their land, or invest in any industrial enterprise in a country threatened in the immediate future with the distracting measures which the Radicals announce in their programme. Thousands of people are daily besieging the State Government with piteous appeals for bread. Is further punishment the remedy which a wise Government would propose to meet this great evil? Within a few days, a Mr. AUSTELL, a member of the "Southern Loyalists' Convention," returned to this city and openly declared, in a newspaper office, that wholesale confiscation was the main purpose of "his party," as the means of paying the National debt. He is daily talking in the same strain, and using his best efforts to incite the negroes to acts of insubordination and riot. The utterances of this person, which are repeated elsewhere by the adventurers who form "his party," have induced me to write the foregoing, in the hope that it may open the eyes of some of the voting masses of the North to the folly of the crime which they are asked to commit.

Again I say, *trust the people.* It is the only wise policy. Gen. GRANT, Gen. STEEDMAN and Gen. GRANGER have declared that the people of the South can be trusted; that their submission is complete, and that their obedience to the law is sincere. Do the Northern voters disbelieve the testimony of such men as these, and believe the wild statements of BROWNLOW and the other less notorious "loyalists" who figured in the vulgar farce enacted at Philadelphia, with BOTTS and HAMILTON for the principal performers? Were eight millions of people ever kicked and cuffed, robbed and degraded into what the Radicals call a guaranteed peace? Were they to praise BROWNLOW, and BOTTS, and HAMILTON, would anybody believe them? Were they to accept the Constitutional Amendment, and say they liked it, would not every sensible man know that they were false? And were they to accept the Constitutional Amendment without any comment, *what assurance have they that this would be the end of their trouble?* Might not Georgia even then be obliged to elect Mr. ASHBURN her Governor, send BRYANT and AUSTELL as Senators to Congress, and elect her representatives from the class of BAYLOR and MORSE? This question was asked me yesterday by prominent Conservative citizens, and for their benefit I repeat it, that the Radicals may answer.

QUONDAM.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Personal Observations in the Old Dominion—Conversations with the People—What They Say and How They Feel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As to my tour into Virginia, and what I observed while there, I am free to say the result surprised me not a little.

Accustomed as I have been to reading our Northern newspapers, and hearing of the refractory spirit of the people South, I resolved, for my own comfort, not to introduce or invite any conversation or discussion on political subjects, at the same time I expected to listen to a great deal of talk on subjects allied to, or growing out of the rebellion, and I had reason to anticipate the hearing of much rough talk.

Leaving Washington in the steamer *Keyport*, Capt. FRANK HOLLINGSHEAD, I sailed down the Potomac for the first time. I found the Captain a very pleasant, communicative gentlemen, well informed as to the soundings of the river, having been employed during the war in navigating the river and bays, avoiding rebel torpedoes, &c., &c.

From him I derived a deal of local information.

Following the run of your inquiries I omit referring to many points upon the river, except that there are but two forts upon the east side of the Potomac between Washington and Acquia Creek, which is on the west side.

The first fort is a new earthwork well elevated and named after Admiral FOOTE, of this city; the next is Fort Washington, some distance below, and not far from Acquia Creek.

As we passed Mount Vernon the steamer's bell tolled, in honor of the ashes of WASHINGTON, a custom which, I was informed, was always observed by every kind of vessel having a bell to toll.

Arriving at Acquia Creek, 64 miles below Washington, I was reminded of the burning of the wharf and Government buildings with $960,000 of army stores, by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, on the information that the rebel army was coming down upon him, when, it is said, not one hundred rebel soldiers were within 25 miles of him.

The ride from the Creek to Richmond—140 miles—was through contested ground, as evidenced by the re-graded and rebuilt railroads, and new bridges, several of which were destroyed from three to five times during the war. The young trees were growing rapidly, the forts and earthworks had well nigh disappeared, and cultivated fields lined the railroad, more or less, the whole distance.

Arriving at Fredericksburgh we were, on inquiry, very quietly told the story of the destruction of their magnificent railroad bridge—long and high—no less than five times during the war; the story of the burning of nearly all that part of the city which laid south of the railroad, &c., &c., was also recited, but as heretofore, in conversations with the people, not a word was said by them on political subjects.

Between Washington and Richmond and afterwards, we omitted no opportunity to hear political discussion, but from the beginning to the end, the people were silent on those subjects, unless we introduced them ourselves, and when we did, they were amiable and reasonable in language and sentiment.

While in Richmond I endeavored to find out where to go to hear Southern talk, and I expected to find all I could listen to, but to my surprise, though I visited stores, warehouses, hotels, and roved around among the laborers employed on the new buildings, I did not once hear political subjects discussed.

The next day Mr. JOHN E. RATHBUN, of New-York, and Messrs. F. M. MAIZE and J. O. ROADS, of Pottsville, JOHN J. WORTH, of Richmond, WILLIS BRISTOL, of New Haven, and myself, resolved upon a trip into the country, under the leadership of Mr. RATHBUN.

Passing out of Richmond northerly, we found Gen. SCHOFIELD's camp, composed of about 1,200 men, located on a fine open lot by the roads de, just inside of the old rebel earthworks.

Here we tarried awhile to hear the regimental band discourse fine music, and then proceeded northerly upon our inland trip.

We followed the general route of the James River, though at times somewhat easterly of it, until at evening we reached "Carbon Hill," a new locality of interest, which I will speak of hereafter.

At this place we were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. MUHR, and in a manner which would do credit to the best of housekeepers.

Here again, I pause to say that the people we met were silent upon political subjects, except a few jovial remarks by the physician of the place, and a machinist who was impressed into the Confederate Army; the former thinking it was a fair fight, and well ended, while the latter thought it unfair to impress men into the service, and lucky the man who came out of it with his life. He also said that he thought the rebel managers were thieves from the beginning, and added that he paid $1,800 of their currency for a barrel of flour for his family, the week before the evacuation of Richmond.

Returning to Richmond, I was determined to find the hot-bed of secession, and to this end made a tour through the city again, and more extended, including a call at the five newspaper offices, in each of which I sat down and run over the papers, noted the incomers and outgoers, and the general conversations which occurred.

To my surprise not one word was said concerning political matters. No, not in a single instance, although I must have met at least fifty persons, apparently representing all grades of society.

From each office I took a paper, and on retiring to my rooms I looked them over, and to my surprise I found several most bitter and warlike editorials, which read like invitations to another fight, and denouncing Congress and the Radical North.

The next morning I determined to repeat my visits and to strike the key-note myself, whereby I would be sure to hear personal vindications of the Southern cause, and maledictions for the North. To my surprise, instead of producing flashes from their eyes, and heated discussions, I was simply told in one case, with a smile, "Well, it is all we can do;" "the North has it all their own way." "We are as good as they, henceforth, and our loyalty to the Constitution and the Union is not second to theirs."

In another case I was answered, referring to their editorial on the North, "Well, we read your Radical papers, and feel angry at their conduct toward us. They seem to strive to produce all the alienation possible, and use such language and threats toward us that we feel exasperated, though we know we are helpless."

In another, "Have we not been punished enough—if any we deserved, we have been brought down to the last cent of money. We felt rich one week after the evacuation with six dollars or greenbacks in our pockets. Why not believe us when we say we accept of the results of the war and never want another; why not treat us as brethren and christians," &c., &c. Indeed, though these conversations were spread over much time and were joined in by those coming and going, I did not hear an angry or disloyal word, and gave up seeking for what I supposed was as common in Richmond as are flies in midsummer.

My next ramble was upon Capitol Square, here I met a few loungers of various grades, they were all white—natives, Irish and German.

The white laborers complained of *no work.* What, no work, when the half of Richmond is being rebuilt? Yes, no work, for a white man has no chance here: they will hire a dozen old slaves to one white man. Yes, Sir, there is no chance for a poor white man here.

I had noticed, while viewing the new stores and warehouses going up in the midst of acres of ruins, that the laborers were nearly all black, and no part of the building was erected without their aid—stonecutters, layers of stone and brick, carpenters, workers upon iron fronts, caps and cornices, tinners, layers of slate, &c., &c.; indeed, it may be said that acres of buildings, of the latest New-York styles, are now erecting over the burnt district, and a large majority of the laborers and artisans are blacks.

Richmond has advanced already in material prosperity as far, say their leading men, as they expected it could in five years. This was also a common expression among the people.

In conclusion, almost every article of marchandise in Richmond has come from the North, and is to be paid for, and the same is true of building materials. They have but little money and will not have much more until they get in their crops of tobacco and corn, the product of which promises very fair indeed. To my senses the evidence is irresistible that could we shut the mouths of Northern Radicals, (I have extended my investigations as far as TEXAS,) neither of whom, with few exceptions, periled *personally* much in the war, and induce a kind brotherly feeling in Congress, so that they could legislate with the olive branch, that the whole country, North and South, would soon be bound together by ties of confidence and kindred feeling. Until this state of things is brought about, the political, commercial, manufacturing and educational interests of both sections will suffer. Very Truly Yours, BENJAMIN NOYES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Fall Races.

Following close upon the magnificent turf carnival just concluded at Jerome Park comes the Fall meeting of the Passaic County Agricultural Society at Paterson, N. J. As will be seen from the announcement in our advertising columns, the meeting commences on Tuesday next, and continues over Wednesday and Thursday. Always highly popular with New-Yorkers, on account of the admirable management which distinguishes it, the Paterson meeting this Fall is certain to be brilliantly successful.

From the advertised programme of the racing we learn that there are four races on each of the three days, a number sufficient to satisfy the most ardent lover of the sports of the turf. Commencing on Tuesday with the Underwood gift of $300, (so called in compliment to the donor, the well-known pool auctioneer,) for horses of all ages, mile heats, we have immediately following the great event, the St. Leger, a race of two and a quarter miles, for three-year olds only, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added by the Association. For this race the following forty-four horses are entered, viz.:

Mr. J. W. WELDON, Missouri, enters g. c, Lurid by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe; g. f. Lapwing by Lightning, dam Ollo by Oliver; g. f. by Lightning, dam Dolly Carter by imp. Glencoe; br. c. by Lightning, dam Daylight by imp. Glencoe; ch. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Lizzie W. by imp. Glencoe.

Mr. R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER, Kentucky, enters b. c. by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet by imp. Hedgeford; g. c. by Lexington, dam Nebula by imp. Glencoe; ch. c. by Lexington, dam Miriam by imp. Glencoe; b. c. by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf by imp. Yorkshire; ch. b. by Lexington, dam Tokay by imp. Yorkshire; b. c. by Lexington, dam Novice by imp. Glencoe; b. c. by Lexington, dam Nevity by imp. Trustee; ch. c. by Lexington, dam Ann Watson by imp. Glencoe; b. c. by Revenue, dam Fanny G. by imp. Margrave; g. f. by Lightning, dam Marchioness by imp. Glencoe; b. f. by imp. Scythian, dam Little Meg by imp. Glencoe: br. f. by Lexington, dam Lilla by imp. Yorkshire; b. c. by Lexington, dam Alabama by Brown Dick; b. c. by Lexington, dam Minnie Mansfield by imp. Glencoe; br. c. by Ruric, dam Lavender by Wagner.

Mr. H. P. MCGRATH, Kentucky, enters ch. f. by Endorser, dam Roxana by imp. Chesterfield; bl. f. by Endorser, dam Lucy Fowler by imp. Albion; bl. or br. f. by im. Eclipse, dam Greek Slave by imp. Glencoe.

Mr. PHILO C. BUSH, New-Jersey, enters (Messrs. P. S. FORBES and L. W. JEROME's, New-York,) ch. c. Maelstrom, by imp. Lapidist, dam Parachute by imp. Yorkshire; (Messrs. P. S. FORBES and L. W. JEROME's, New-York,) b. f. Satinstone, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda by imp. Glencoe: (Messrs. P. S. FORBES and L. W. JEROME's, New-York,) b. f. Bells Donna, by imp. Lapidist, dam Madonna by imp. Yorkshire.

Mr. T. B. READ, New-York, enters b. c. Marshal Anderson, by Lexington, dam Ariel by imp. Sarpedon; ch. f. by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman by imp. Glencoe.

Mr. F. MORRIS, New-York, enters ch. f. by Prophet, dam Barbarity by Simoon; b. f. by Prophet, dam Sally Ward, Jr., by imp. Glencoe.

Mr. JOHN HUNTER, New-York, enters ch. f. Fadette, by imp. Balrownie, dam imp. Comfort by Irish Birdcatcher: b. f. Ulrica, by Lexington, dam imp. Emilia by Young Emilius; ch. c. Cardinal, by Lexington, dam Blonde by imp. Glencoe; ch. c. by Lightning, dam Maroon by imp. Glencoe.

Mr. A. BELL, New-York, enters ch. c. Tom Wolfolk, by Lexington, dam Floride by Wagner.

Messrs. REBER & KUTZ, Ohio, enter ch. c. by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.

Mr. J. S. WATSON, N. J., enters b. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Rescue by Bethune.

Mr. ISAAC W. PENNOCK, Ky., enters b. f. by Vandal, dam the dam of Rebecca T. Price and J. H. Rowan, by imp Margrave.

Ch. f. by Vandal, dam Maid of Monmouth by Traveler.

Mr. T. G. MOORE, Kentucky, enters (Messrs. T. G. & G. T. MOORE's) b. c. Privateer, by Lightning, dam Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock.

Mr. JAMES A. GRIMSTEAD, Kentucky, enters br. c. by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire.

Messrs. GRINSTEAD & Co., Kentucky, enters b. c. by Mahomet, dam Nelly Gray by Lexington.

Mr. FRANK SHERRIFF, Kentucky, enters b. f. by imp. Mickey Free, dam Transylvania by imp. Arab Massoud g. c. by Lightning, dam imp. mare by Lanercost.

N. B.—All contracts depending on this race, are play or pay, unless specified to the contrary.

The starters for this race will probably be Mr. ALEXANDER's *Watson* and *Bayweather*, Col. BUSH's *Satinstone*, Mr. T. B. READ's *Bachanrus*, Mr. J. HUNTER's *Ulrica*, Mr. A. BELL's *Tom Woolfolk*, and Mr. J. W. WELDON's *Lapwing.* A two-mile heat race and a dash of one and a quarter miles comprise the first day's sport. On Wednesday the steeple chase is the great event, followed by a two-mile heat race, a dash of three miles, and the trial stakes, a sweepstakes of $500 for two-year olds, dash of one and one-eighth miles. For this race the following twelve youngsters are entered:

Mr. F. MORRIS, New-Jersey, enters g. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity by imp. Glencoe; b. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity by Simoon; b. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Starbeam by imp. Glencoe; ch. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Vanity by Revenue; b. f. by imp. Balrownie, dam Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock; b. c. by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal. Mr. JOHN HUNTER, New-York, enters b. f. by imp. Balrownie, dam Floride by Wagner. Mr. P. C. BUSH, New-Jersey, enters ch. f. by imp. Lapidist, dam Madonna, by imp. Yorkshire, ch. c. by Trovatore, dam Rhoda by imp. Glencoe; b. f. by imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone by Vandal. Mr. JAMES S. WATSON, New-Jersey, enters b. c. Jubal, by imp. Balrownie, dam Julia by imp. Glencoe; b. c. Starlight, by Lexington, dam The Gloamin' by imp. Glencoe, g. d. Blue Bonnet.

Of this lot the starters will probably be the filly by Eclipse, dam Barbarity, (now named Ruthless,) who won the Nursery Stake at the recent Fordham Meeting; Flora McIvor, Redwing, (Mr. BUSH's filly by Balrownie, dam Cyclone, and Jubal. On the third and concluding day, there is the hurdle race, a three mile heat race; the Consolation Purse for beaten horses, and the Sequel Stakes, for three-year-olds, two mile dash, for which the following five horses are entered, and will all probably start:

Mr. D. MCDANIEL enters b. c. Ripley, by Jeff. Davis, dam Nino.

Mr. D. MCCOWN enters ch. c. King Lear, by Lexington, dam Tokay.

Mr. D. MCCOWN enters b. f. Dot, by Mad Anthony, dam Laura White.

Mr. SAMUEL I. CARTER enters ch. c. Delegate, by Highlander, dam by imported Shamrock.

Mr. T. B. READ enters ch. f. Enchantress, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman.

Should the weather prove fine and favorable, (and there is no postponement on this account,) the fourth Fall meeting of the Passaic County Society cannot fail proving as successful and brilliant as any of its predecessors. The officers of the Association are: President, A. B. GODWIN, Esq.; Vice-President, E. B. COLT, Esq.; Superintendent, H. TOLER, Esq.; Secretary, R. B. CHENEY, Esq.

American Bible Society.

A stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, NORMAN WHITE, Esq., in the chair, assisted by F. S. WINSTON and JAMES SUYDAM, Esqs.

Rev. Dr. DEEMS read part of the 119th Psalm and offered prayer.

Twelve new auxiliaries were recognized: one in each of the States of Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, North Carolina and Georgia, five in Kentucky and two in South Carolina.

Communications were received from Rev. JAMES HICKEY, agent in Mexico, with an account of labors on the Rio Grande; from Rev. CYRUS BYINGTON, as to printing the Choctaw Bible; from Rev. W. CLARK, Milan, with an interesting account of Bible work in Hungary; from Rev. Dr. RULE, Plymouth, England, with favorable remarks and criticisms on the revised Spanish Bible; from Rev. S. R. BROWN, Yokohama, as to translation of the Scriptures into the Japanese language; from Rev. J. W. WASSON, Lucknow, with an account of expenditure of funds previously granted by the Board, and asking further aid; from Rev. Dr. BLODGET, Peking, in regard to the version of the Scriptures into the Mandarin colloquial dialect; and from Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER, Constantinople, in regard to the Arabo-Turkish version, on which he is engaged.

Grants of books were made, amounting in all to 7,505 volumes, among which were Bibles and Testaments in the Bohemian language, for a colony on Long Island; many grants to different points in the Southern States; to the American Seamen's Friend Society; and three volumes in raised letters for the blind; in addition to this, donations to the value of $300 to feeble societies in Tennessee; and in funds, $1,000 were granted to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for printing Scriptures at Lucknow, in India.

A memorial was presented and adopted in regard to the death of Gen. JOHN H. COCKE, late of Virginia, one of the vice presidents of the Society.

BROADWAY GAMBLERS IN TROUBLE.

Arrest of Ten Notorious Gamblers on Bench Warrants—They are Held for Examination by Judge Russel, and Admitted to Bail.

Quite a flutter was caused yesterday among the habitues of the various gambling houses situated in Broadway, between Bleecker and Spring streets, by the sudden and totally unexpected arrest of ten of their number. It appears that a well-known member of the sporting fraternity named GEO. E. STEPHENSON has been lately spending money quite freely in all sorts of places and in company with all kinds of people. He has also frequented the gambling hells along Broadway, in company with two others, both of whom are what is generally known as "desperate gamblers," that is high and reckless players. This trio have lost and won large amounts of money at these houses, and have lived a very fast life. Finding himself out of funds STEPHENSON entered civil action against all the proprietors of the houses at which he had engaged in play, which suits are now pending.

Not content to await the result of the civil process entered against the defendants, STEPHENSON appeared before Judge RUSSEL on Thursday, and made a complaint against the ten gamblers, alleging that they had defrauded him of a large amount of money by means of chance games at cards or dice. Judge RUSSEL, on the affidavit of STEPHENSON, granted bench warrants for the arrest of ADRIAN TOFFER, WM. FORTUNE, THOMAS MCCORMACK, NELSON LOZIER, CARL ALGEO, JAMES KELLY, LEWIS MEAGHER, JAMES HOOKETT, ROBERT TEALE and WALTER COLTON.

These warrants were forwarded to Police Headquarters for execution, and they were about being sent to the Eighth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Precincts by the Inspectors for that purpose. In view of past ex eriences in similar cases, it was finally agreed, upon consultation with Superintendent KENNEDY, to commit the warrants to Capt. JOHN YOUNG and his force of Headquarter Detectives, so that the ten men mentioned in the warrants could be arrested in the day time, and so avoid the incarceration of innocent parties.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. YOUNG and Detective KELSO took their warrants, and in a short time succeeded in arresting all of the accused. Their being taken into custody caused, as already stated, great excitement among the gambling fraternity. The prisoners were immediately arraigned before Judge RUSSEL, when all ten gave heavy bonds for their appearance at the approaching examination, to take place next week.

It is understood the accused have engaged Mr. JOHN GRAHAM as their counsel, and some peculiar developments are expected. The prisoners claim that the complainant, STEPHENSON, won fully as much money as he lost, and that having squandered the proceeds, now endeavors to "get square." Whether these allegations will be sustained remains to be seen.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE ATLANTIC AND ATHLETIC MATCH.

We have received the following note in regard to this game from the President of the At antic Club:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The match between the Atlantic and Athletic Clubs will be played on the Capitoline Base Ball Grounds, on the 15th of October.

W. V. BABCOCK,
President Atlantic B. B. C.

ACTIVE VS. IRVINGTON—THE SILVER BALL MATCH.

The following is the score of the game between these clubs, played at Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, for a silver ball presented by the Managers of the Sussex County Fair. It will be seen that the Actives gained a creditable victory over their noted opponents:

ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.	IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.
Ebbits, c. f.	4	1	Bailey, r. f.	4	1
Morgan, l. f.	4	2	Lewis, 2d b.	4	1
Haines, r. f.	3	2	Walters, p.	2	1
Collins, 3d b.	3	3	Buckley, c.	2	1
Stockman, s. s.	4	1	Leonard, 3d b.	2	3
T. Kelly, 2d b.	2	2	Sweezy, c. f.	5	0
Eaton, 1st b.	3	2	Crawford, s. s.	3	1
W. Kelly, c.	4	1	H. Campbell, l. f.	2	1
Walker, p.	1	4	M. Campbell, 1st b.	2	0
Total	27	19	Total	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Active	0	5	1	2	2	1	0	1	7—19	
Irvington	0	1	5	0	2	1	0	1	0—10	

Umpire—Mr. CONDIT of the Hudson River Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HALLOCK and EATON.
Time of game—Three hours.

SHOOTING STAR VS. HAMILTON.

The return game between these two Clubs was played on Tuesday last, and resulted as before, in a victory for the Hamiltons. The following is the score:

SHOOTING STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	HAMILTON.	Outs.	Runs.
Maher, r. f.	3	5	Oliver, 1st b.	2	4
Moore, c.	0	7	Molquin, 3d b.	2	6
Fitzsimmons, p.	0	6	Murray, c. f.	2	6
Ben, l. f.	5	2	Connolly, 2d b.	3	4
Dunigan, 2d b.	3	3	O'Brien, c.	4	3
Flaherty, c. f.	3	3	Langworth, p.	1	4
Maloy, 3d b.	0	8	Brogan, s. s.	3	4
Shea, s. s.	5	1	Grimn, l. f.	2	5
Brown, 1st b.	2	5	McGuirk, r. f.	2	4
Total	27	32	Total	27	38

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Shooting Star	2	2	0	4	7	6	4	5	2—32	
Hamilton	2	7	5	2	3	8	2	4	2—35	

Out on Foul Balls—Shooting Star, 3: Hamilton, 5.
Fly Catches—Shooting Star, 5: Hamilton, 3.
Umpire—Mr. SHORT, of the Stuyvesant Club.
Scorers—Messrs. COWEN and TAGGETT.
Time of Game—Three hours.

ACTIVE VS. STAR.

To-day the Actives play their return game with the Star Club, of Brooklyn, on the Active's ground at Hoboken.

EXCELSIOR VS. ENTERPRISE.

These Brooklyn Clubs play the return game of their match on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

The Croton Aqueduct Department.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Department and Comptroller BRENNAN, in addition to that already published in the TIMES:—

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 4, 1866.

To Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Comptroller:

SIR: The opening of proposals for certain street improvements, which in pursuance of public advertisement had been received up to 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, September 16, and which, in accordance with said advertisement should at that time have been opened, but which opening, in consequence of your non-attendance, was adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday last—was on that day, in consequence of your written refusal to be present as required by the ordinances of the Corporation, again adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M. of Friday, 5th inst., at which hour you are again respectfully invited to be present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

The following is the Comptroller's reply:—

OCT. 5, 1866.

Messrs. Robert L. Darragh and A. H. Craven:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 4th inst., requesting my attendance at the opening of bids for certain street improvements, to-day, at 11 A. M., and in reply thereto, beg leave to say that while I am ready to attend the opening of bids for such works as may be absolutely required, and which can be completed before the setting in of frost, I cannot consent, for reasons expressed in my former communication to you, to be present without such jobs are separated from the numerous works advertised by your board, and the opening strictly limited to such cases.

In this connection, I would also note that Mr. ALEXANDER F. DODGE called at this Department, Sept. 26, 1866, and informed me that Mr. CRAVEN would not be present, which was my reason for not attending the opening advertised for that day.

Respectfully, yours,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

Episcopal Board of Missions.

The Episcopal American Board of Missions met again yesterday morning in the Church of the Ascension.

When the minutes were read, objection was made to styling Bishop LAY, "Bishop of Arkansas;" whereupon the Secretary stated that the alteration had been made at the Right Reverend gentleman's own request; that being his proper title since the action of the Southern Council in erecting Arkansas into a separate jurisdiction had been recognized by the whole Church, in convention assembled at Philadelphia.

A debate was then had as to the disposition of the old glebe-lands of Christ Church, Green Bay, Wisconsin. The whole matter was finally referred to a Committee with power.

Dr. LEEDS, of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, introduced a resolution to sustain the Greek Mission, now so long under the care of Dr. and Mrs. HILL. Dr. LEEDS said he himself had recently been in Athens, and he could speak from personal observation. It never was the intention of the American Church to establish a schism; and he went there not to extinguish the lamps, lit by Apostolic hands, but to feed them until once more they blaze out with Apostolic glory. Dr. HILL and his devoted helpmeet had, in 1836, established schools for the education of the youth of both sexes, and now thousands of young women, and not a few young men, too, had gone forth to be the wives and mothers of the Kingdom of Greece. They had grown up to take their Bibles as their daily companions; and the Orthodox communion, not behind them, had scattered it abroad in the vernacular. And all this, together with the general recognition of Dr. HILL as a priest in the Church of God, had resulted from the mission.

Judge HUNTINGTON opposed the resolution, but subsequently withdrew his objections.

Drs. MONTGOMERY and ROBERTSON, and Rev. Mr. PADDOCK, of Detroit, spoke earnestly in favor of the measure, desiring that the work might go on, and the Oriental Church be united closer and closer to our own, as a bulwark against unbelief and superstition.

On motion of Dr. LITTLEJOHN, the whole matter was referred to the Foreign Committee, to act as early as possible in proposing a way to send additional help to Athens, and otherwise encourage the lifelong labors of Dr. and Mrs. HILL.

The Board soon afterward adjourned.

Marine Intelligence.

The United States Practice ship *Sabine* arrived from New-London yesterday, and anchored in the the North River, where she will remain about two weeks. There is now a favorable opportunity for persons to enlist boys as naval apprentices.

Her crew consists of 150 men, and 350 naval apprentices, of whom the following (12) on recommendation of her officers have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy as midshipmen at the Naval Academy:

H. Fickbohn, of New-York; A. R. Milliman, of New-York; W. S. Bassford, of New-York; L. A. Kaufman, of Pennsylvania; Frank Scott, of Pennsylvania; W. C. Dimmock, of Connecticut; G. A. Calhoun, of New-Jersey; C. E. Freeland, of New-Jersey; C. E. Soule, of New-Hampshire; B. C. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island; T. G. C. Saller, of New-Hampshire; C. E. Keyes, of New-Hampshire.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Sabine*: Commander, R. B. Lowry; Lieutenant Ex-officer, H. De. H. Manley; Paymaster, R. C. Spalding; Surgeon, B. F. Gibbes; Chaplain, T. G. Salter; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Navigator, W. B. Hathaway; Acting Masters, B. S. Melville, E. B. Hussey and G. D. Newcombe; Assistant Surgeon, G. L. Winslow; Acting Ensigns, J. C. Oatley, E. R. Warren; Boatswain, Thos. Collier; Gunner, Wm. Cope; Captain's Clerk, W. E. Bosch; Paymaster's Clerk, H. J. Cuthbert; Mates, C. B. Magruder, Thos. Ridgate, W. H. Robinson, H. E. Sepson, Wm. J. Best; Carpenter, Jos. E. Cox; Sailmaker, G. W. Frankland; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, (in charge of steam launch,) J. W. Briggs; Coast Pilot, B. L. Clifford.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

AN OLD ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning WILLIAM C. MCKINNEY, of No. 122 Fulton-street, came into Court and made oath that on the 14th of February, 1861, there had been stolen from his possession, one horse, valued at $1,500; one wagon, of the value of $135; a set of harness, valued at $35; a quantity of American gold and silver coin, of the value of $125; and eight muslin shirts, valued at $16, making the aggregate value of the property $1,801. The complainant further stated that he had good and sufficient cause to suspect one JAMES LAWRENCE, now arrested by and in custody of Officer RYAN, of the First Precinct. That LAWRENCE was employed by deponent as a hostler; that on the the evening of the above day complainant left LAWRENCE in charge of his house and attended a ball, which enabled him to remember the precise date; that at the time he left his dwelling the above described property was in his house, but that he found on his return that LAWRENCE had disappeared, and that the property had been stolen. Mr. MCKINNEY also stated that he had not seen LAWRENCE since the robbery, until the 4th inst., when he caused his arrest. When arrested LAWRENCE denied all knowledge of the complainant, and stated that he had just come from Boston, and that he had been in the employ of the depon

Austa, Piedmont, was a sailor, and 38 years of age. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

A HEAVY CURTAIN TRANSACTION.

Henry Carria pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the 23d of August the prisoner went into the house of Michael H. Cushman, No. 306 Fifth-avenue, and carried away therefrom six pieces of lace curtains, five pieces of damask do., &c., all of the value of $1,065. He admitted the theft, and said that he had pawned some of the articles at two different shops, and sold the remainder at a third place. The goods were recovered and identified. Henry was sentenced to State Prison for five years. He is 42 years of age, is a German, and a painter.

A HATTER IN THE CLOTH BUSINESS.

Wm. Burke pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The facts were that on the night of the 20th of September the prisoner broke into the store of Adolph Schmidt, No. 6 Duane-street, and stole therefrom two pieces of cloth of the value of $100. John Hooney, of No. 518 Pearl-street, saw another man along with the prisoner, whom he did not know; saw them leaving the place named with goods in their possession. Burke was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. He was 26 years of age, is a native of this City, and is a hatter.

THIEVES THAT STEAL AND SELL.

Thomas Dugan pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the 17th of September, the prisoner in company with Lewis Lovell, stole from Isaac Meyer, Nos. 119 and 120 Washington Market, the sum of $421. They subsequently confessed the theft to Officer Brophy, of the Third Precinct, and were arrested. Dugan was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A BURNISHER IN TROUBLE.

Thomas Williams pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree and grand larceny. In the course of the afternoon of the 29th of September the prisoner broke into the dwelling of Wm. Kuhn, No. 36 Chrystie-street, and stole therefrom clothing of the value of $210. He did not suppose that he would be caught, but as he yet lingered, Mrs. Kuhn and Barbara Schnieder came in and he hid under a bed. They went up into the apartment and found the prisoner. He said he was a silver-plate burnisher, a native of Canada, and 35 years of age. He was sentenced to State Prison for three years.

A LOST JEWEL.

Catharine Woolsey, *alias* Jacobus, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Kitty was a domestic in the family of Mary Lavinia Earle, of No. 592 Eighth-avenue. On the 8th of September she took the liberty of taking out of a small box which was in a bureau a gold ring, with an emerald set in diamonds, of the value of $175. She, when accused of having taken the ring, denied it, but afterward when arrested acknowledged having taken it, but said she had lost it. She was remanded for sentence.

A HOTEL THIEF.

Samuel W. Tilden, pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the 1st of October the prisoner went into Room No. 206 St. Nicholas Hotel by means of a false key, and was about to leave it with articles of clothing, when Mr. Charles H. Haile, the occupant of the room, returned, found the door open and the prisoner inside. Mr. H. called for Officer Rogers, of the house, and had Tilden arrested. He was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

SEEN TAKING IT.

Catharine Dolan pleaded guilty of petit larceny. On the 23d of September she was seen taking from Morris Powers, of No. 6 Mulberry-st., the sum of $40. A portion of the money was subsequently found in her possession. She was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Henry Stehman, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, was tried and convicted. It appeared from the testimony of Mr. S. B. Halliday, of No. 155 Worth-street, that the accused keeps a place at No. 161 Worth-street, which is thus described: "Resort for tipplers, drunkards, common prostitutes and reputed thieves, with other vile, wicked, idle, dissolute and disorderly men, women and reputed thieves, who, or most of whom, are in the practice of drinking, quarreling and fighting at almost all hours of the day and night, to the great damage and common nuisance of the people residing in the neighborhood." The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 5, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	1500	At. Mail S. Co	112	
	Increase	102¼	200	Boston W. P	20¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	111⅞	200	do	33
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	111⅞	100	New-York Cen	117
14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112⅝	100	do	116⅞
16,000	do	112⅝	500	do	116⅞
26,000	do	112⅝	400	do	116⅞
29,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅝	100	do	116⅞
11,000	do	109⅝	50	do	116⅞
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40's C	99¼	1500	Erie R	73⅞
5,000	U. S. Notes, 7 3-10s		2100	do	90⅜
	Sec. Ser	106⅛	100	do	90⅝
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '70	105	1500	do	91
21,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	66	do	90
15,500	Tenn. 6s	73	100	do	73
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N	72	200	Erie R. Pr	81¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s	80	1500	Reading R	103⅛
8,000	N. Car. N. 8s	64½	200	do	103¾
5,000	N. Car. 6s	64¼	200	Mich. Cen. R	114
2,000	Missouri 6s	79	200	do	114
2,000	do	80	100	do	113
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	79¾	2500	Mich. S. & N. I	89¼
5,000	do	80	500	do	89¼
10,000	Virginia 6s	45¾	2700	Ill. Central R	122¾
22,000	C. & M. Cer	34	300	do	122¾
50,000	do	34¼	300	do	122¾
4,000	do	34¼	50	do	122¾
5,000	do	34¼	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	89½
1,500	do	34¼	200	do	89½
10,000	Ohio & M. C. Pf	81	200	do	89¾
7,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '67	100	900	do	89¾
1,000	Erie 1st M	103	1800	do	89¾
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	104	50	Chi. & N. W	72¾
20,000	C. & N. W. Con.	86	100	do	72¾
	Conv. Deb	83	500	do	72¾
2,000	Chi. & N. W. Int. M	89	200	do	72¾
3,000	do	88¾	500	do	73
2,000	Pitts. & Ft. W. 1st M.	85	200	do	73¼
3,000	do	87	9	do	73
200	Mar. Min. Co	14	200	Clev. & Tol	122½
200	Mariposa Pr	30⅛	6.0	do	12..½
300	do	30¼	200	Chic. & R. I	107⅛
100	Bos. Water P	130	50	C., Rur. & Quin	135
245	N. Y. Cen	116	800	P., Ft. W. & C	109
400	Erie R. P	81	1600	do	108⅞
100	do	81¼	200	do	107
50	Bank of Commerce	120	200	do	73¼
85	Irving Bank	107	500	do	73¼
5	Shoe & L. Bank	112	2000	Cleve. & Tol	122
50	Cen. Nat. Bank	147½	400	do	122¼
40	do	115	600	do	122¾
25	Adams' Ex. Co	103⅜	630	Chic. & R. I	107¼
100	Butler Coal	3⅜	100	do	107¼
100	do	13¾	100	Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.	87
300	Union Nav. Co	105¾	100	Del., L. & W. R	151
100	do	109¾	20	P., Ft. W. & C	108
60	Cum. Coal P	4	200	do	108
200	Wilkesbarre Coal	63½	100	do	108
100	do	63	600	do	108¾
400	West. U. Tel	55½	100	Alt. & T. H	39
20	do	55¼	400	Alt. & T. H. P	73
100	do	55¾	300	Chic. & Alt	111
50	do	55	300	M. & C. 1st P	44
30	West. Tel., Rus. Extension	97	1300	do	43½
300	Quick. Minn	56	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	73
10	do	55⅜	100	do	73¼
2	do	55⅜	100	do	73¼
2	do	55⅜	200	do	73¼
4	Sauk Min. Co	1⅜	300	Chi. & G. E	51
600	Mar. Min. Pr	30			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	112⅜	220	Hudson R	122¾
52,000	U.S. 5s, 5-20s R. C. '65	109⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R	121
2,000	do	109⅞	100	do	121
	First Ser	106⅛	100	do	121⅛
9,000	N. Y. Cer. es	64½	1500	Cleve. & Tol	122¾
20,000	N. & St. Cer. 6s	94	200	Chic. & N. W	44
10,000	Quick. Min. Co	55¼	200	do	43¾
10,000	Mariposa Pref	30⅛	300	do	44¼
125	West. U. Tel	54½	200	do	44¼
300	do	54¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74¼
100	Cum. Coal	5¾	400	do	74¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen	116¾	300	P. F. W. & C	108¾
250	do	116½	500	do	108¾
200	do	116¾	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr	73¾
400	Erie R	9	100	Mar. & C. 1st P	43¾
200	do	81	100	do	43¾
200	Reading R	103¾	100	do	43¾
1200	M. S. & N. I	89¼	100	M. & P. D. C. 2d P.	87
100	do	89¾	200	Alt. & T. H. Pr	73¼

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$13,550	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	200	Reading R	116⅞
20,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s, R '65	109¾	200	do	116⅞
50	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	106	100	do	116⅞
	First Ser	106¼	100	M. So. & N. I	90
200,000	do 3d Ser.	106¾	200	do	90
10,000	Penn. St. 6s, N	72¼	600	do	89¾
1,000	Missouri 6s	79¾	500	do	89¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	45¾	400	Alt. & T. H. Pr	72
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	100	Ill. Cen. R	121¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer	34	100	do	121¾
5,000	do	33¾	200	do	121¾
40,000	do	33¾	2.0	Chic. & N. W	43
20,000	do	34	1800	do	42¾
40,000	do	33¾	50	do	42¾
5	Cen. N. Bank	115	39	do	42
300	Quick. Min. Co	55¾	300	Chi. & N. W. P	73¾
125	West. U. Tel	55¼	100	do	73¾
200	do	54¾	200	do	73¾
100	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97	800	do	73¾
200	Mar. Min. Co	14	200	Clev. & Tol	122¾
300	Mariposa Pr	30⅜	6.0	do	12..½
300	do	30¾	200	Chic. & R. I	107⅛
100	Bos. Water P	130	50	C., Rur. & Quin	135
245	N. Y. Cen	116	800	P., Ft. W. & C	109
400	Erie R. P	81	1600	do	108⅞
100	do	81¼	200	do	107
500	Hudson R. R	122¾	100	Man. & C. 1st P	43¾
120	Mich. Cen	114	200	do	44

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	34¼	1200	Mich. S. & N. I	89¼
20,000	do	34¼	100	do	89¾
10,000	do	34¼	400	do	89¾
25,000	do	34¼	100	do	89¾
30,000	do	34¾	300	do	89¾
10,000	do	34¾	200	Clev. & Tol	122
200	Spruce Hill C	4	400	do	122¾
100	West. U. Tel	55½	200	do	122¾
200	do	55¾	200	Chic. & G. E	52
200	do	55¾	100	do	51¾
100	do	55¾	300	Chi. & N. W	43¾
100	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97	300	do	43¾
400	do	91¾	200	do	44¾
400	do	91¾	300	do	44¾
400	do	91¾	300	do	44¾
200	do	91¾	300	do	44¾
200	do	91¾	300	do	44¾
200	do	91¾	200	do	44¾
200	do	91¾	200	do	44¾
200	do	91¾	200	do	44¾
100	do	91¾	200	do	44¾
100	Hud. R. R	117¾	200	Chic. & N. W. P	74¼
100	Mich. Cen. R	114	200	do	74¼
1100	Reading R	117¼	400	do	73¾
600	do	117¾	3.0	do	73¾
400	do	117¾	100	do	73¾
200	do	117	300	do	73¾
200	do	116¾	200	P., F. W. & C	108¾
5.0	Chi. R. I. & P	107½	600	do	108¾
500	Clev. & Pitts	89	100	do	108¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$150,000	O. & M. C.	34¼	100	Hud. R. R	123¾
110,0.0	do	34¼	100	Tol., W. & W. P	46
65,000	do	34¼	600	M. S. & N. I. R	89¾
20,000	do	34¼	100	do	89¾
10,000	do	34¼	100	do	89¾
20,000	do	34¾	100	do	89¾
100	Central Coal Co	53	2.0	do	89¾
200	do	53	4.0	Clev. & P. R	89¾
200	Quicksilver	55¾	200	do	89¾
100	do	55¾	500	Cleve. & Tol	122½
100	do	55¾	500	Ch., R. I. & P	107½
5.0	do	55¾	5.0	do	107½
8.0	do	55¾	5.0	do	107½
200	do	55¾	5.0	do	107½
200	Mar. Pref	30	2.0	do	107½
5.0	do	30⅝	8.0	do	107½
100	do	30	200	do	107½
40,000	do	33¾	200	Chic. & N. W	43
20,000	do	33¾	1800	do	42¾
40,000	do	33¾	50	do	42¾
5	Cen. N. Bank	115	39	do	42
500	Quick. Min. Co	55¾	300	Chi. & N. W. P	73¾
125	West. U. Tel	55¼	100	do	73¾
300	do	54¾	200	do	73¾
100	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97	800	do	73¾
200	Mar. Min. Co	14	200	Clev. & Tol	122¾
300	Mariposa Pr	30⅜	6.0	do	12..½
300	do	30¾	200	Chic. & R. I	107⅛
100	Bos. Water P	130	50	C., Rur. & Quin	135
245	N. Y. Cen	116	800	P., Ft. W. & C	109
400	Erie R. P	81	1600	do	108⅞
100	do	81¼	200	do	107
500	Hudson R. R	122¾	100	Man. & C. 1st P	43¾
120	Mich. Cen	114	200	do	44

After our last report was closed on Thursday afternoon, some heavy purchases were made on the Street in the U. S. Funds of 1862, understood to be on London telegrams, and all for account of a single house, the price advancing to 112⅛@112¼ ₱ cent. This morning, other houses in correspondence by telegraph with the London market, appear to have received encouraging advices, which in connection with the higher price for gold here, induced free purchases of 1862's at 112¼, 112⅜@113 ₱ cent. We have reason to estimate that two or two and a half millions have changed hands since 3 o'clock last night.

The *Bulls* in the Gold Room made another sharp *corner* on the cash price of the day, and where they could not sell at the advance they received ⅛@5-16ths of 1 ₱ cent. for the use of the Gold until Saturday. This operation brought the business in Exchange for Saturday's steamers almost to a stand still. The rates on London yielded full ½ ₱ cent., and even then failed to induce large purchases. Remitters who have the Gold in hand can make more out of it by lending it out here than investing in Exchange; others, who would have to buy or borrow the Gold to pay for the Exchange, are unwilling, unless their wants are pressing, to remit on present terms. Gold Sales were 148⅛@149⅛ ₱ cent.

The Stock Brokers are generally paying five ₱ cent. on their new negotiations for Money at call, although exceptions are made at 4 ₱ cent. in favor of the United States Funds as collateral. The supply of Money is liberal, while some of the lenders are disposed to avail of the activity on the Stock Exchange to get partially better interest.

The Funds are active and a fraction higher, as well on the 1865s and 7.30 ₱ cents. as the 1862s, and a much improved business was done by the great dealers in Wall-street. The 1865s (new) July and January interest, begin to attract attention, but are not yet on the market in sufficient sums to create speculation in them. The near approach of the November coupon, while Gold is up, renders the old issue the more desirable to mere temporary buyers.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange continued active to-day, though it lost part of its previous buoyancy. A good part of the sales of the day were in anticipation of a bearish turn in the market; some to realize profits, and others made *short* for a further decline. In this competition the changes in prices were quite frequent, and some of them, as in the Northwest Shares, as much as 2@2½ ₱ cent., and in others 1@2 ₱ cent. New-York Central lost the heaviest fall from yesterday's sales, 118½ to 112½ ₱ cent. The rise since early last week of 10@12 ₱ cent., and the competition for the control of the Direction in December, have influenced the conversion of a large amount of the 7 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Company (of which $2,389,000, with the privilege of conversion, were outstanding at the last annual report, and $1,300,000 since created) into new Shares. The majority of these Bonds were in the ownership of Mr. VANDERBILT and his friends, when the competition of the American Express interest for control of the road developed itself a few months ago. Others were bought at about par and held along the line of the road, and are now being turned into stock because of the large advance on the latter. This new supply of stock is probably being used for the double purpose of repressing the advance in the market, and to realize, indirectly, a liberal profit on the Bonds. It may be, also, that the operation has some bearing upon the more important movements of the general market, which, late this afternoon, was thrown into a temporary panic, in sympathy with Central. If, as suspected, the main object of assault, by indirection, was Erie Common Stock, on the eve of the annual election next Tuesday, no important decline was effected, and the price rallied from 89½ to 91 ₱ cent. in a few minutes. One reason for this stubbornness in Erie is that the Stock was not very available for prompt delivery yesterday and to-day, though no effort was made to make it scarce or call the Certificates in, and probably will not be before Monday. Michigan Southern had various ups and downs on the excitement of the afternoon, from 90 down to 87¼ and up to 89 ₱ cent. In this stock and in Reading the *short* interest of the Street continues large and both Stocks are consequently subject to daily raids whenever the general market shows the slightest weakness. The party moving in the Northwest Shares, Common and Preferred, appear to rally it, at will, whenever the price of the Common falls to about 42½ ₱ cent. Fort Wayne was an exception to the downward tendencies of the day, and sold steadily up to 109, ex-dividend.

The dealings in the Railways were kept excited and active on the street until nearly 6 o'clock this afternoon, and exact quotations were come at with difficulty. The following are about the latest quotations. The interest in the speculation for Saturday and Monday, especially on Erie and Central, has assumed a new phase from the closing events of this day's market, and the chances are that "the war of giants" for the control of these two Stocks will wax warmer than ever in the next few days. There is a vast amount of wealth and the command of Money enlisted on both sides.

U. S. 10-40s	99¼	99½	Northwest	45	43¾
U. S. 6s	112⅜	112⅝	N. West Pref	74¾	73¾
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106¼	Rock Island	93	89½
N. Y. Central	117½	118¾	Fort Wayne	108¾	108¾
Erie	90¾	90⅝	Cumb'land Coal	54¾	53¾
Hudson	122	122	Quicksilver	55½	55
Reading	117¾	118	W. U. Telegraph	55¼	54¾
Mich. Southern	90	88¾	Mariposa Pref	30	30
Illinois Central	127¼	127	Ohio Certificates	34½	33¾
Pittsburgh	90	89¾	American Gold	148¾	149⅛
Tennessee 6s	72	72¾	Bills on London	108⅜	107¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	121	Metropolitan	127
Merchants'	115	Market	114
America	138	Shoe and Leather	112
Phœnix	105	Corn Exchange	115
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	103
Butchers' & Drovers	125	St. Nicholas	106½
National	105	Commonwealth	106
Seventh Ward	110	New-York County	145
State of New-York	114	Park	148
Commerce	120	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	110	Central National	115
Chatham	120	Fourth National	107⅛
Bank of the Republic	118	Ninth National	115
Bank of N. America	110	Oriental Bank	126
Irving	105	City Bank, Brooklyn	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s, 1883	95¼	Del. L. & W. 2d M	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Tol & Wab. 2d M	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est	93	Tol. & Wab. Ecu. Bds	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	93	Quincy & Tol. 1st M	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '78	103	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-'76	110	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	97
Erie 1st mort., 1876	103	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	109	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98¾	N. J. Central 1st M	103
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	N. J. Central 2d M	105
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M	77	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	103¾
Hud. R. 7s, S. F. 1883	103¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	98
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	88

Harlem 1st M. '68-'71 | 103 | Cleve. & P. 2d M | 92
Mich. C. & P. s. 1882-'72 | 103 | Cleve. & P. 3d Con | 83
Mich. Cent. 1st M. | 102 | Cleve. & P. 4th mort | 75
Ch. R. & Q. Pr. s. 1st M. | 110 | Miss. & Mo. 1/3 6's 1st M. | 68
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875 | 103 | Chic. & Alton. S. F. | 100
Alton & T. H. 1st M | 91 | Ohio & Miss. 1st mort. | 90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 62 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M | 91
Chi. & N. W. Int'l S | 89 | Marietta & Cin. 1st M | 98
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B | 88¾ | Chi. & Mil. 1st mort. | 94
Chi. & N. W. 1st M | 89 | McGregor West. 1st M. | 85
Cons. 7 p. c. conv | 83 | Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M | 60
Han. & St. Jo. s. d. G | 100 | N. Y. & N. Haven 6s | 90
Lack. & West'n Bds | 98

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,107,664 16; including for Customs, $279,000; Gold Notes, $271,000. Payments, $2,284,949 27. Balance, $88,726,591 19.

The Michigan Southern Road earned for the month of September:

1866	$429,191
1865	484,173
Decrease	$54,982

The Rock Island and Pacific Railroad earned for the month of September:

1866	$396,050
1865	284,239
Increase	$11,761

An auction sale of $33,000 of the Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Road (now Chicago and Great Eastern) is advertised by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

A new firm has been formed, under the title of Messrs. FITCH & BOWEN, Stock Brokers, No. 54 William-street. Mr. HENRY FITCH, who is well known on the street, was formerly a member of the firm of JEROME, KELLOGG & Co. Mr. EDWARD E. BOWEN was formerly a Dry Goods Importer in this City, but for a few years past has been connected with the Third Internal Revenue District, Brooklyn. Mr. AARON HEALY is a special partner.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,867,576. The following is the summary of the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,284	$575,331	548	$255,203	581	$271,641
Man. of Cotton.	598	174,033	232	64,169	156	50,457
Man. of Silk	240	221,362	62	79,306	115	140,117
Man. of Flax	390	158,778	481	141,309	315	77,.02
Miscellaneous	390	167,354	115	32,211	427	4,012
Total	3,042	$1,2.., 78	1,456	$572,198	1,200	$5.43.29
		572,198				1,.20,378
Total entered		$1,867,576	Total marketed			$1,.88,907

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EDWARD CLARKE,
STOCK BROKER.
Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold on commission. No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 5, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 6,841 bbls. Flour, 20 bags Corn Meal, 14,673 bushels Wheat, 30,775 bushels Corn, 7,869 bushels Rye, 26,034 bushels Barley, 10,758 bushels Oats, 154 pkgs. Lard, 3 pkgs. Cut Meats and 202 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request and stiffy held, including Pots at $9 50@$9 62½, and Pearls at $12 25@$12 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been firm in price, with a fair inquiry for prime Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been in request and steady in price.

COFFEE—Rio is in demand at full rates. Other kinds are rather quiet. Java at 25¼c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16¼c.@17c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is active and depressed. Middling grades closed at from 40c.@43c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,070 bales, against receipts of 231 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6.564
Receipts in September, 1866	27,798
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	466,488
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports in September	21,474
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	309,019
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 23½c.; Swift River, 18c.; Superior I X L, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Hills' Semper Idem, 33½c.; Hope, 29c.; Greene Manufacturing Company, 23c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22½c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Freeman, 17c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1¼ inch tape, 48c. @78c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 150, $25; J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 275, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 20 Enameled, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$32. Goldsmith Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 ₱ cent. Gingerhams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c. Cambrics—Washington, 14½c.; Manville, 14c.; Portland, 11c.

FISH.—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, and sound lots have been quoted rather firmer. Sales since our last, 15,600 bbls., including 800 poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $8 @$10 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 30@$12 70, including July and August inspection, at $8 30@$11 10, and September and October inspection at $11@$12 70; round-hoop Extra OHIO, poor to good, shipping brands, at $11@$12 25 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00	@$10 75
Extra State	8 30	@12 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	11 00	@12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30	@15 25
Extra Genesee	12 75	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@17 75

Southern Flour is in more request, at unchanged prices. Sales since our last 870 bbls., in lots, at $12 15 @$13 65 for poor to good, and $13 75@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and wanted. Rye Flour is in lively demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 65 ₱ bbl. Sales 2,950 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good demand at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 for City (Manhattan Mills,) $5 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat has been very scarce and held with more firmness. Sales, since our last, 39,000 bushels, including White Western at $3 08@$3 35; unsound Chicago Spring at $1 70@$1 80; Amber State at $3 05@$3 10 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less abundant to-day and in pretty active demand, opening at firmer prices, but closing tamely at about yesterday's figures. Sales, since our last, add up 141,000 bushels, at 93½c.@94c. for inferior; 94c.@95c., closing at 94c., afloat, and 94c.@96c., closing at 94c. @95c., in store, for sound Mixed Western; 96c. for Yellow Western, and 99c.@1 for White do. ₱ bushel. Oats are in less demand, at easier prices, including Chicago at 52c.@58c., and Milwaukee at 56c.@61c.; State at 61c.@63c.; Jersey at 60c., and Ohio at 61c. ₱ bushel. Sales 63,500 bushels. Rye is active in request and much higher; sales 26,500 bushels, including Western at $1 11@$1 15, and Canada at $1 40. Barley has been in good demand; 34,000 bushels were sold at $1 38 for State, and $1 50 for Canada Wheat, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet, but quoted firm. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Oct. 2, Messrs. GEO. M. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Flour market was excited and higher early in the week, but since, with higher freights Eastward, lower figures in Wheat, and increased offerings, prices have declined. Receipts for week, 18,336 bbls. Shipments for week, 16,258 bbls. Freight to New-York all rail, $1 70 ₱ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk Line, $1 60; to Buffalo by propelier, 90c. The general tendency of the Wheat market during the past week has been downward, though it has rallied frequently, and closes this noon with a part of the decline recovered. The weather during the whole of the week has been beautiful, and in every way favorable for moving the crop forward, and the result has been considerably increased receipts. The business continues to be the largest in No. 2, that grade forming about half of the arrivals. The proportion of No. 1 is still only about one-eighth. Of No. 3 the proportion is about one-quarter, and of rejected about one-eighth. The impression here seems to be that the crop will continue to be marketed in about these proportions. We learn that the farmers, in threshing, find the yield much less than was generally expected. The crop, therefore, proves to be poor both as to quality and quantity. The demand for it, however, is excellent, and there are plenty of buyers for all qualities. The stock in store here has been kept low by the free shipments, and has not increased. The inspection reports for the week show that 192 car loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 850 car loads as No. 2,630 car loads as No. 3, and 150 car loads as rejected. Lake Freights close very firm, with an advancing tendency. We quote at 16c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 27c. to Oswego. The rates of Lake Insurance have advanced to 180 ₱ cent. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 240 ₱ cent. to Oswego. The stock of Wheat in store is reported at 233,350 bushels, of which 46,079 bushels is No. 1; 52,083 bushels No. 2; 107,474 bushels No. 3; and 46,774 bushels rejected. The receipts of wheat for the past week sum up 330,469 bushels

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mme. Adelaide Ristori, in her great role of ELIZABETH, supported by her eminent dramatic company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. THE PERSIAN THRONE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Charles Vandenhoff, Miss Caroline Carsen, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Messrs. John Farley, Mark Smith, Joseph Weinlich, William Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Miss Maria Norton, Mrs. Sophia Mozart.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, KING HENRY IV.
THIS EVENING, MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. THE BRONZE HORSE, THE SNOW BIRD and SHANDY MAGUIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, VIDOCQ, THE THIEF-TAKER OF PARIS, IVAN THE HAMMER and the VAGRANT, HIS WIFE AND FAMILY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, LADY IN BLACK. EVENING at 7½, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS. BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PROSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. SECOND WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, SUNDAY CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable gives us only commercial news. By the arrival of the *Persia* at this port we have papers to the 22d ult., from which we give interesting details of news already briefly reported by telegraph. The *Saxonia* and the *City of New-York* also arrived yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS.

A woman residing in Frankford, Penn., has been held in $2,000 bail to answer to a charge of ill-treatment of her step-daughter, about 13 years of age. It is stated that she has been in the habit of beating the girl. Sometimes she would knock her down and beat her head against the floor. Last Winter she compelled the child, in nearly a nude state, to go into the yard, break the ice in a barrel, and wash herself. The girl has been treated so inhumanly that from a bright, intelligent child, she has become almost an idiot. The last act of cruelty, and the one which aroused the indignation of the neighbors, was a beating with a base-ball club.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* of the 29th says: "Deputy United States Marshal HANKS returned from Fort Scott on Thursday evening, having in charge four counterfeiters, named respectively GEO. KLEVE, CHARLES BLOOM, FRED KROUSE and HENRY BURNES. They had been arrested by the authorities at Fort Scott, and when taken had in their possession $5,000 in counterfeit ten, twenty and fifty dollar bills. BURNES was arrested in this city a short time since on the same charge, but there was not evidence enough to hold him on. BURNES and his pals are from St. Louis, and were on their way to Arizona."

Some of the $20,000 worth of bonds which so mysteriously disappeared at Hartford recently—the owner, ROYAL WILCOX, supposing that he had deposited them in the Hartford National Bank, while its officers had no recollection or record of their having been left there—have got into market, and have been traced back to CHARLES D. TULLER, the teller of the bank. On being taken to the Police-office, he stated that he "had no criminal knowledge of the robbery," but took the bonds from a stranger and sold them from time to time, paying over to him the proceeds.

The following vessels were sold at the Charlestown Navy Yard on Thursday, by order of the Government: Paddle-wheel steamer *Pontoosuc*, 947 tons, (hull only,) purchased by Mr. GIBSON at $6,800; steamer *Port Royal*, 805 tons, (hull only,) at $4,500, to W. T. ANDREWS & BROTHER; ship *Fearnot*, 1,012 tons, (old measurement,) at $19,500, to W. F. WELD & Co. The sailing sloops-of-war *John Adams* and *Vincennes* and the screw steamer *Trefoil* were offered, but withdrawn, no person making a bid near their value.

J. B. HAM, Esq., has investigated the condition of the factories in Massachusetts, having been appointed by Gov. BULLOCK to do so, and reports some of the mills badly ventilated, young children at work in them in a state of deplorable ignorance at small wages, and the Catholic parents opposed to their education in the public schools. He recommends fewer hours of labor, reading-rooms, and the prevention of the employment of young children in the factories.

A Washington despatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Holders of the bonds of 1867 and 1868 can dispose of them at the U. S. Treasury, provided they are presented in sums of $500,000 and over, at the equivalent of ninety (90) per cent. on the dollar, gold valuation. This is a virtual confirmation of the recent report that the Treasury was buying up the above loans, though it was denied (no doubt by interested parties) at the time.

The Paymaster-General is about to reissue the circular published by the pay department in March last, which requires that no claim presented by an agent, whether a banker or an attorney, or other representative of a claimant, will be entertained unless said agent shall produce a certified copy of his license as granted by the Collector, or a certificate from the Assessor of his district, that he is not considered liable to license duty.

The Fall races by the Yale navy take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst. In the shell and gig races, three boats will be entered. In the barge race, between the *Varuna* and the *Giyuna*, the barges will be rowed by Freshmen. There will be prizes offered in this race worth $30, consisting of silver oars, to be worn by the crew of the victorious barge, as breastpins.

Mr. BRADISH, of Buffalo, has nearly completed a cabinet full-length portrait of the late DEAN RICHMOND, having been engaged for several weeks past upon it. The Buffalo *Courier* says: "The figure is standing—the robust look, the attitude and expression of the face, all speak eloquently of our late distinguished citizen, and the artist may well feel proud of such a work."

It is stated that a man who was unexpectedly summoned as a witness at a late session of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, came up from the markets wearing his frock, and the Associate Justice refused to hear his testimony, on the ground that such a dress was not in keeping with the dignity of that august tribunal.

Capt. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. T. A. TORBERT, United States Army, well known as one of the most efficient cavalry division commanders during the war, has resigned his position in the renular army, and retires to private life.

The U. S. steamer *Marblehead*, which has been on the annual practice cruise with the students of U. S. Naval Academy, arrived at the Washington Navy-yard on Wednesday.

LOCAL NEWS.

Several weeks ago Mr. JOHN G. BERGEN, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Department, made application to the Supreme Court of this District for a mandamus to compel the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to take the necessary action to raise the sum of about $25,000, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1866, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of sustaining a Horse Patrol Police on Staten Island—the force to consist of one Captain, two Sergeants and twenty-five patrolmen. It is also provided in said act that the "expense of a station-house or station houses, and the cost of such number of horses and their care and keeping as shall be authorized and approved by the Board of Supervisors" shall be raised by tax. The Judge, after some deliberation, gave his opinion yesterday, in which, after reviewing the law and the facts, concluded by saying that "the mandamus is denied without costs."

The Allaire Will case, which for the last four days has engrossed the attention of the Supreme Court—Circuit—Part III., was terminated yesterday morning, by the Jury coming into Court and declaring that they were unable to agree on all the issues submitted to them. They were unanimous on all the points as to the execution of the will. The instrument is declared to have been legally executed. As to the question of "undue influence" they were unable to agree, and, after having been out all night, were discharged by the Court. The case may be retried at the next term.

The examination into the case of alleged larceny by trick and device, wherein JOHN S. GOLDSCHMIDT stands charged with obtaining $2,500 worth of goods from JOHN SCHLESSINGER, of No. 404 Broadway, was concluded yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs. Very little testimony was adduced. The counsel for the defence claimed that the goods purchased from the complainant were obtained on credit, and would have been paid for at the end of thirty days. Decision was reserved.

A verdict of $200 was rendered yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, held by Judge DALY, against the Third-avenue Railroad Company. The action was brought by one LOWENTHAL for the purpose of recovering about $1,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of his having been ejected by the Company from the premises occupied by him as a refreshment saloon in their uptown depot.

The case of HOSFORD *vs.* CHAPPELL & ROSS, which has been on trial for the last two days in the Marine Court, before Justice GROSS and a Jury, was concluded yesterday by the rendition of a verdict for plaintiff of $45. The action was brought to recover the sum of $650, alleged to be due for services as attorney and counsellor in an action in the Supreme Court.

Considerable business was transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. A number of prisoners, who had been remanded during the week, were brought up and sentenced, and a number of prisoners who pleaded guilty of various crimes were also sentenced—the highest term being five years in the State Prison, and the lowest fourteen days in the City Prison.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the murder of ROBERT T. WALKER on the Centreville Race Course last Monday, was resumed yesterday afternoon at Jamaica, Long Island. Only two witnesses were examined, whose testimony threw no additional light upon the mystery and the inquest was adjourned to Saturday morning the 13th inst.

In the case of Mr. CHARLES TUCKER, of Michigan, who charged a girl named MARY MCDOUGALL with robbing him of $3,000 in a house of assignation, Justice DODGE yesterday permitted the prisoner to go on parole, the complainant failing to appear.

The Episcopal American Board of Missions, yesterday, resolved to send additional help to the mission at Athens.

Gold was higher and made scarce for delivery yesterday; Exchange on London ¼ ₱ cent. lower; Money 5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers; the Railway speculation feverish and less buoyant, closing under much excitement after a sudden fall in New-York Central and its influence on the general market.

Domestic Produce attracted rather more attention yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Rye and Barley were firmer; Pork and Cotton were depressed. Foreign merchandise was moderately inquired for. The Freight market was inactive.

Important to Voters—A Personal Registry Necessary.

The registration of voters for the ensuing election is a matter of the greatest importance. The Boards of Registry hold their first meeting on Tuesday next, and owing to changes in the law there is great danger that a great many voters may find themselves unable to deposit their ballots on election day.

There are two important changes in the law, to which we desire the attention of every voter in New-York and Brooklyn especially. They were made by an amendment of the law passed last Winter. It is too late now to discuss their wisdom, all that can be done is to conform to them strictly.

The first change is this: *no voter can be registered at all in the two cities unless he personally appears before the inspectors.* Heretofore it has been the course for the Registration Boards to make up a list of voters themselves, which was generally done by copying off the register of the last year. This they can no longer do. They can only put on the list the names of those who appear before them, using the last poll list, if they desire, to assist them if there is any question as to the identity of the person offering his name or his right to vote.

This provision will doubtless lead to a great deal of vexation. It will be overlooked or misunderstood. Voters will come up on election day and be very angry to find their votes rejected, declaring that they are well known voters in the district; that they voted last election, have not moved since, &c., &c. They must understand that all that makes no difference. If any man wants to vote at the coming election he must take pains to go before the Registration Board of his district and tell them so. His failure to do that will be just as fatal to him as a failure to go to the polls on election day.

This may seem hard in some cases, but it may be as well, perhaps, that we should learn to prize the election franchise a little more highly, and that those who do not care enough for it to be willing to go twice to the polling place—once to register themselves and once to vote—should not be allowed to exercise the right.

Another important change in the law is the abolishing the last meeting of the Board, which used to be held on the day before election. Now the Boards are to have their first meeting on Tuesday next, sitting on Wednesday also in districts which polled over 400 votes last year, and then they meet on Friday before the election, sitting from 8 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M. to revise their lists and add the names of all voters who personally come before them.

In the country it is to be understood, however, that the Registration Boards may make up lists at their first meeting of those who do not appear before them, but after that meeting they can add no name without the person himself appears before them. In the City every one must appear.

In brief, then, let every voter understand that he must go before the Board of Registry himself, and he can go on Tuesday next, possibly on Wednesday next, and then on Friday, Nov. 2, between 8 A. M. and 9 P. M., and at no other time.

There is no more important political work just now than this registration. The voters must attend to it, and political workers should also do so.

The National Union Movement and the Democratic Party.

There are two things which the *World* seems incapable of comprehending. It cannot understand how a newspaper can exist without being the mere mouthpiece of a political party,—nor can it conceive how a party can break faith without having given a specific and distinct pledge. It denies accordingly that the Democratic Party in this State was guilty of bad faith by its action at Albany, and thus vindicates this denial:

"The New-York delegation to Philadelphia was appointed by a gathering of politicians at Saratoga, which neither represented, *had any authority to bind, nor made any pretence of binding, the Democratic organization of the State.* When the Democratic State Committee, and the Saratoga State Committee, met simultaneously at Albany, to arrange for a State Convention, the Democratic Party of the State then, for the first time, consorted, in its organized capacity, with the Philadelphia movement. If any charge of bad faith can be made to lie against the party, it must be for the violation of some pledge made then or subsequently—surely for nothing before.

Did the Democratic Party then and there, acting through its accredited representatives, agree to give up its organization, abandon its name, and merge its existence in a new party? So far from it, that then and there, in despite of urgent, persistent entreaties to the contrary, *it determined to issue its regular and customary call for a Democratic State Convention*, but enlarging the usual number of delegates, and inviting the participation of all who approved of the policy of the President. The Saratoga Committee accepted this action; they indorsed this call. In consequence of that indorsement, and as the condition of it, the Conservative Republicans were allowed a joint and equal participation in the Convention. Up to this time there was no bad faith, *for previous to this time there had been no pledge.* If the Saratoga Committee did not like the arrangement, they were at liberty to call a separate Convention. When, instead of doing so, they indorsed the Democratic call, *they pledged their faith, for a valuable consideration, to abide by the action of the Convention.* If the Conservative Republicans of the State did not approve of the action of the Saratoga Committee, they were bound, as honorable men, *to repudiate it at once, and decline to elect delegates to the Albany Convention.* By choosing delegates, they ratified the bargain made for them by the Saratoga Committee, and *bound themselves anew to accept the action of the Convention.*"

Now we have very little to say to this, because we care very little about it. What "bargains" may or may not have been made, what "valuable considerations" may have been promised, or what stipulations made by committees in the premises, we neither know nor care. But the *World* is mistaken in saying that the call issued at Saratoga for a State Convention was the "regular and customary call for a Democratic State Convention." It was nothing of the kind. Not a word was said in it about the Democratic party, nor was there any intimation that it was to be a Democratic Convention. Democrats were not called on to elect delegates, as had been "regular and customary" but "*all electors*" who approved the principles of the Philadelphia platform were requested to attend by representatives. This was the call which the Saratoga Committee accepted, and this was the sort of Convention which they expected to meet at Albany. What they *did* meet was "a horse of another color."

The Philadelphia Convention was held for the purpose of presenting, if possible, a platform on which leading men from both sections of the country could unite in common efforts for a restoration of the Union. At the outset it looked as if such a Convention would be seized and controlled by the Secessionists in the South, and their allies and sympathizers, the Copperheads of the North; and this prospect drove the great body of the Union Party to distrust, resist and denounce it from the beginning. There were some Union men, however,—men who had been hearty and zealous in their support of the Government during its war against the rebellion,—who were more hopeful, and who were willing to take more risks in the effort to attain so desirable an object, and who took part in the proceedings of the Convention. The Editor of the TIMES was one. He had not signed the call nor made himself in any way responsible for the action of the Convention, any further than it might commend itself to his judgment. But its action was temperate, judicious and patriotic. It accepted, on behalf of the South as well as the North, the results of the war, and pledged both sections to such action as the honor, security and welfare of the whole country might require; and it called upon patriotic men *of all political parties* to unite to *secure the election of members of Congress pledged to the admission of loyal representatives from loyal States*, elected, returned and qualified according to law. This was the only political action recommended by the Convention. Upon this, and upon nothing else, were its members committed to distinct and common action. Not a word was said against the Constitutional Amendments. The right of the people to make such amendments was fully conceded, provided they should be made in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution itself. No man was asked to sever his party relations, or to act outside his party lines, nor were questions of State politics in the least involved. What was expected of the men who concurred in support of the Philadelphia platform, was such action as should secure the election of members of Congress pledged to the admission of loyal representatives from loyal States—this and nothing more.

At the outset, the *World* took precisely this view of the question. It demanded such action in the State election as should carry out this purpose—elect Conservative members of Congress—whatever might be its effect on other issues. Here is its language:

From the World, Aug. 22.

If there is force in what we have now said—and we believe men of sound judgment will concede that it has great force—our State ticket ought to be selected chiefly with reference to its strength in the rural districts. To nominate candidates who are strong merely in the great Democratic strongholds, such as New-York, Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo, might secure their election, without furnishing any effective aid to the President, in his attempt to restore the Union. But if, on the other hand, our ticket is made up of men who are known and popular in the interior of the State, it will swell the Conservative vote just where reinforcements are chiefly needed. It is to no purpose to say that this or that candidate is popular in the great Democratic strongholds, unless he is also able to diminish the Radical vote in the districts now represented in Congress by the enemies of the President. *The great thing is, to elect as many Conservatives as possible in those districts. It would be better even to lose a little elsewhere, if we could thereby insure a majority of the Congressmen.* What we gain over the vote of last year is important, but where we gain it is of far deeper consequence. The former might elect our State ticket, but *it is only a location of the gains in the right places that can give us a majority of the Congressmen.* * *

It is, therefore, of vital consequence that the Conservative cause should succeed in this election, and that its triumph should be so signal as to convince the Southern people that, in return for obedience and loyalty, they are to be fully reinstated in all their federal rights. *If we merely elect State officers without securing a Conservative Congress*, the Northern elections will be productive of even less good than those of the South. The South will elect Conservative State officers; but what will *that* avail? And the Conservative members which we send, unless they amount to a majority, will be as powerless in Congress as the Southern members will be out of it. *For once, for simply this once, everything must be made to bend to the election of Conservative Congressmen.*

This was the *World's* view of the case on the 22d of August. It was just, judicious, and in harmony with the action at Philadelphia. Five days later the *World* took it all back! It discovered meantime that all these matters had been arranged in advance, without its knowledge, by the wire-pullers of the Democratic Party. On the 27th it said:

"We feel justified in saying that it has *been decided by the Democracy of this part of the State in favor of running a candidate who has always acted with the party.* Had it been understood to be a question between the distinguished individual who would naturally be recommended by the other side and some Democrat *yet to be thought of*, the determination might have been different. But *the Democracy having in view a Democrat, always in regular standing*, who, though conspicuously in the public eye during the stormy period through which we have passed, has escaped all censure, and received much commendation, from political opponents, it is believed that no Republican can find any difficulty in voting for him, except such Republicans as would, in any event, oppose the policy of the President.

Be this as it will, we may safely state it as an ascertained fact, that the delegates from this City, at least, and probably from all this part of the State, will give such a consolidated support to a regular Democrat, as candidate for Governor, that *their decision to this object has probably settled the nomination in advance.* The only candidates who have, at any time, had what seems a good chance for the nomination, all belong to this City or Brooklyn, and if the Governor is to be conceded to this part of the State, it is but common courtesy that the public sentiment of this part of the State should have its due weight in the selection of the candidate. If our delegates should be pretty equally divided between two, the preference of the rural districts would properly determine the choice; but *with our delegates substantially unanimous, the nomination for Governor may be considered as good as made*, from the day that such substantial unanimity is ascertained."

What all this meant became apparent when the Albany Convention met. The advice just given was spontaneous—not the result of a party conclave, and indicated unmistakably the *World's* opinion not only as to what nominations should be made, but what should be the general character and purpose of the Albany Convention. Good faith—not to Republicans, nor to candidates nor Committees—but good faith to the country, good faith to the Philadelphia platform, good faith to the patriotic men, especially from the South, who had there agreed to act together for the common good—demanded action upon the basis and in the direction set forth in the *World's* first article. The majority of the Albany Convention so understood it. Men from the "rural districts," Democrats and Republicans alike, knew that the only way to elect liberal Union Congressmen, pledged to the admission of loyal representatives from loyal States, was to discard party feeling and party schemes, and to select as candidates men whose names commanded the respect and confidence of the great mass of the people without regard to party, and who represented unmistakably the broad and liberal Union principle laid down, as the basis of common action, by the Philadelphia Convention. And the *World* knows as well as we do that but for the arbitrary adjournment of the Convention by Gov. CHURCH, Gen. DIX would have been nominated on the first day's session, and the general programme first laid down by the *World* itself would have been adopted.

But this did not suit the purpose of the managers of the Democratic Party. They cared nothing for the Philadelphia Convention, or its principles and objects, except so far as they could use them for the reconstruction of their party, and for restoring it to ascendency in the public councils. Contrary to their original anticipations, that Convention had proved a success. The marked moderation and patriotism which characterized its action had commended it to a large degree of public favor, and had begotten hopes that it would prove strong enough to carry the Democratic Party again into power. Not only, therefore, were the Union men who had joined in the movement remanded to "back seats" in the Albany Convention, but the whole spirit and purpose of the Philadelphia Convention was repudiated and contemned. Representatives of the New-York Democracy denounced Gen. DIX for his Union sentiments—for his devotion to the country during the war—for having abandoned the Democratic Party upon the outbreak of the rebellion—for having imprisoned rebels and rebel sympathizers—and for having stood by the Government in the vigorous and decisive measures which it found essential to the salvation of the country during its long and dreadful struggle. And Judge PIERREPONT, upon the floor of the Convention, acting as the mouthpiece of the New-York Democrats, confirmed the *World's* discovery that a ticket had been agreed upon at a private conference weeks before the Philadelphia Convention was held, and openly declared that the welfare, success and security of the Democratic Party was the motive which should and would control the action of the Convention—a Convention in which Republicans had been invited to take an equal share—and that *this* motive demanded that Gen. DIX should be discarded and Mayor HOFFMAN nominated in his stead. And this the Convention forthwith proceeded to do.

Now, we beg the *World* to understand that the bad faith we charge upon the Convention in this matter does not consist in the breach of any specific bargain,—nor in the refusal to nominate any particular person, or to give Republicans any special prominence or place on its ticket. All these are matters of no consequence whatever. But we charge upon it the most flagrant infidelity to the principles of the Philadelphia Convention,—the most open and shameless treachery to the great purpose which that Convention sought to accomplish. It deliberately sacrificed the principles of the Convention, the men who shared its councils, the President and his Administration, and the interests of the Southern States, to its paramount desire for party power and party spoils. It made every interest and every principle subordinate and secondary to the reorganization and reconstruction of the Democratic Party, by which the men who controlled it hope to prolong and perpetuate their hold upon office and plunder in the City of New-York. And they confessed that all this was done in pursuance of a plan agreed upon long before the Philadelphia Convention, and prosecuted in spite of their pretended adherence to the National Union movement. To style this "bad faith" as between Democrats and Republicans is, to use very mild language, to characterize a very shameless and unprincipled act of political treachery,—not only to parties, but to principles and interests infinitely higher than those of any parties or of any men.

This is the act of the Democratic Party of this State,—an act of pure, unalloyed party selfishness and ambition; an act which confirms the popular conviction of the utter unfitness of that party to be trusted with any interest higher than its own advancement, and of its chronic incapacity to rise to any higher conception of the public good than is involved in its own omnivorous and insatiate greed. For the sake of regaining power and gaining fresh hold upon the official sources of plunder in the various departments and bureaus of our City government, the men who controlled the Albany Convention have sacrificed, not only the Republicans who joined them, but the principles of the Philadelphia platform, the election of Conservative Union members of Congress, the policy of President JOHNSON and the very hope of personal profit and party power in which all this baseness had its rise. For the people will visit this new act of treachery to principle with a new overthrow more signal and disastrous than any they have encountered hitherto. They have brought the whole Philadelphia movement into undeserved odium and reproach: they have weakened the National Administration, and they are very likely to secure the election of a Legislature which will put an effectual check upon their sway over place and plunder in various branches of the City Government.

The National Debt—Extensive Liquidation in September.

Secretary MCCULLOCH has just given to the public another most encouraging exhibit of the national indebtedness. The details are given elsewhere in this paper. They show a net liquidation of $22,346,226 during the month of September; of $96,951,425 since June 1, 1866; and of $184,916,334 since Aug. 1, 1865, when the debt was largest. The net indebtedness of the country Aug. 1, 1865, was $2,757,253,276; Oct. 1, 1866, was $2,573,336,942; net liquidation in fourteen months, $183,916,334.

Thus it appears that the debt has been canceled at the monthly rate of over thirteen millions since Aug. 1, 1865. It is quite confidently anticipated that this rate of liquidation can be easily maintained until the public burdens shall have been reduced to moderate proportions, and until the legal privileges of premature redemption of the interest-bearing bonds and notes shall have been exhausted. Through the Summer and early Autumn of the current year, the progress of liquidation has been very rapid, having averaged over twenty-four millions a month.

The footings of the last three debt statements compare thus:

	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
Interest in coin	$1,242,628,441	$1,288,322,541	$1,310,065,941
Int. in currency	1,079,668,959	978,771,040	930,930,190
Interest ceased	4,670,160	19,653,444	23,302,372
No interest	443,449,046	441,587,810	437,252,205
Grand total	$2,770,416,606	$2,728,314,835	$2,701,550,709
Less cash in Treasury	137,317,334	132,631,667	128,213,767
Net ind'tedness	$2,633,099,272	$2,595,683,168	$2,573,336,942

Gratifying headway is being made in funding the temporary obligations of the Government, as a necessary preliminary to their prompt discharge. Five-twenty bonds are steadily superseding the less manageable burdens, such as Seven-thirty notes, thus measurably relieving the Department from apprehended embarrassment, and enabling it to make timely provision for the claims of the national creditors by bringing the debt as nearly as practicable, under existing authority, into a consolidated and controllable form. More than eighty-six millions of the Seven-thirty Loan (originally $830,000,000, now reduced to $743,996,005) have thus been funded. The notes so provided for were nearly all of the first series, maturing in August of the coming year. Hence, it seems that over a fourth of the notes of this series (originally amounting to $300,000,000) have been prematurely funded, lessening, to this extent, the impending calls on the Department for cash or bonds, according to the reserved rights of the noteholders. The bulk of the series will doubtless be as satisfactorily arranged for, ahead of maturity. Half of the temporary loan has been canceled during the month. It was as much as $45,536,000 on the 1st ult.; it is now down to $22,500,000. These are important gains for the Treasury.

Of the cash reserve of the Treasury, the coin portion shows a gain of nearly ten millions, and the currency share a decrease of less than fifteen millions within the month. The actual figures are as follows:

Cash in Treasury.

	Sept. 1, 1866.	Oct. 1, 1866.
Coin	$76,333,918	$86,259,909
Currency	56,297,749	41,953,858
Grand total	$132,631,667	$128,213,767

Of the coin balance on the 1st inst., the sum of $75,202,269 was absolutely the property of the Treasury, as against $60,858,698 on the 1st of September, showing a gain during the month of $14,343,571; while the sum of only $11,057,640 belonged to depositors holding gold certificates, as against $15,480,220 standing to the credit of the same parties on the 1st ult., indicating a reduction of $4,422,580 in this form of the national obligations. At the ruling price of gold, the Treasury owns a coin reserve equivalent to about $112,500,000 in currency, or enough, if so used, to bring the aggregate public indebtedness under $2,573,300,000.

Of the interest-bearing portion of the debt, Five-twenties (of all issues) now form $798,162,250, as against $776,422,800 on the 1st ult., and the Six per cents of 1881, $283,738,750, against $283,734,800 a month ago. These, with the Ten-forties, constitute the bulk of the coin-bearing portion of the debt. The volume of outstanding compound interest notes has not been altered. It was $155,512,140 Sept. 1; it is the same to-day. The aggregate legal-tender circulation, however, shows a slight contraction, being now $554,677,432, against $555,115,732 on the 1st ult. The plain greenback circulation on June 1, was $402,128,318; Aug. 1, $400,361,728; Sept. 1, $399,603,592, and Oct. 1, $399,165,292.

The matured debt on which interest has ceased, but which has not been presented for payment, has grown from $19,653,444 a month back to $23,302,372, a suggestive circumstance of the growth of popular confidence in the trustworthiness of our venerable Uncle, which the latest debt statement cannot fail to promote.

Appointments to Office.

It is announced from Washington that GEO. P. PUTNAM has been removed as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Eighth District, and MORGAN L. HARRIS appointed in his place. This change is in the same direction with several that have been recently made. Mr. HARRIS has been identified for some years with the wing of the Democratic Party distinguished for its sympathy with secession. Like Mr. KINSELLA, recently appointed Postmaster in Brooklyn, he has been a decided "Copperhead," and has made himself somewhat conspicuous in that capacity.

We beg to assure the authorities at Washington that every such appointment does them and their cause far more harm that ten good ones can remedy. It touches precisely the point on which the great body of the people, Democrats as well as Republicans, are most sensitive. The mass of the Democrats now wish it to be understood that they were always loyal—always for the war, and always against the whole secession movement. Even Ex-Mayor WOOD proposes to subject himself to the fatigue and expense of running for Congress, for the express purpose of rebuking the "slander" that he ever sympathized with rebels. When, therefore, men of such notorious political antecedents as the two we have named, are appointed to high office as friends of the Administration, its old friends and supporters find themselves in strange and uncongenial company.

We know not what influences induce these appointments; but we are confident they are neither unselfish nor judicious.

RAILROAD EXTORTION.—The Third-avenue car conductors are *instructed* not to accept eleven cents as payment of any two fares for adults, but rather to eject the passengers. The conductors freely confess their dislike to the antagonistic position in which they are placed with their passengers. They have no choice, it is clear, but to leave or enforce the cent from each. The revenue of the Third-avenue line is $120,000 per month, one-sixth of which, less one-eighth, is $17,250, or over $200,000 per annum, the proceeds of the seven-eighth of a cent swindle. Of course they can afford to support the conductors, and pay an occasional fine of $50.

HOW TO ECONOMIZE.—An item in our market report is worth alluding to in this place, as it shows how our food staple can be distributed at a cheaper rate than it usually is. Two workmen bought a whole sheep, for which they paid eleven cents a pound, and divided it between them. Now that the weather is getting colder, it is quite practicable to form little partnerships of two or more, and save a very considerable portion of that cruelly heavy burden which is levied upon us in the purchase of meat.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 5.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

In a speech delivered in Cincinnati a few days ago Senator SHERMAN asserted that the Civil Rights Bill is a dead letter, and inferentially, that the President refuses to enforce that law. In his message, of the 16th of July last, vetoing the second Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and after the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, Mr. JOHNSON says: "As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure reference may be had to the Civil Rights Bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrepealed, and may not be declared unconstitutional by the courts of competent jurisdiction." I can say upon the best authority that since the above-mentioned message was sent to Congress, and up to this hour, the President has performed no act nor said a word which could be construed as hostile to the Civil Rights Bill as a law. He opposed the measure upon principle. But so far as Mr. JOHNSON is concerned, the provisions of the act have been and will be carried out. As stated in the message quoted above, and as showing something of the animus of the President toward the Civil Rights Bill, another passage in the same message may be quoted, wherein Mr. JOHNSON says: "I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military."

CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet session this afternoon was brief—lasting but about an hour. All the members were present save Mr. SEWARD, who was represented by Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD, who was taken ill last night with a return of his late attack, (the relapse being occasioned by over exertion in the discharge of his official duties while in a debilitated condition,) was this evening considered to be improving in health.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. LOUIS V. BOGY, of St. Louis, was to-day appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. COOLEY, to take effect on the 1st of next month. This appointment is made in deference to the request of citizens of St. Louis, who claim that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should be selected from among gentlemen whose experience has enabled them to comprehend the interests and necessities of the Indian tribes, while it is urged that most of the business with the Indian Territories is transacted, or in some way passes through St. Louis. It is stated among other things, also, that contracts for transportation, &c., have been made by the Indian Bureau with citizens of New-York, to the exclusion of Western men, who perform the work; that the contractors afterward sub-let their contracts at greatly reduced prices to Missouri men, thus pocketing a large amount of money without risk or the labor of performing the stipulations of the contracts.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Information has been received here that every railway and express company out of Chicago agree to transport Western offerings and collections for the Great Paris Fair to New-York free of expense. The Commissioner for Missouri says Chicago will be the headquarters for the Northwest, and everything should go to that centre for transportation or shipment. Part of the collection of Illinois was on exhibition at the Chicago Fair. It is stated that public interest in that section is much excited on this important subject.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral DAHLGREN has been ordered to take passage from New-York on the 1st of December to take command of the South Pacific squadron.

THE LIGHT AT SHARP'S ISLAND.

The light at Sharp's Island, Chesapeake Bay, formerly exhibited from the bluff, has been discontinued and a new structure on screw piles has been erected in 4½ feet water, mean-tide, bearing N. W. ¾ W., distant one-third of a mile from the old light. The new structure will be lighted for the first time on the evening of Oct. 20, 1866.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A comparison of the September with the October statement of the public debt shows a decrease of twenty-two and a third millions, it now being $2,573,337,000. The amount of coin in the Treasury is over eighty-six millions, or an increase of nearly ten millions, while the currency has decreased fourteen and a third millions, the amount of both coin and currency being over one hundred and twenty-eight millions.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Some twelve hundred of the quarterly reports of the national banks, out of sixteen hundred and sixty now due, have been received from the Comptroller of Currency. They show the banks to be in a sound condition. The reports are remarkably correct, and exhibit a very general compliance with

THE PRURIENT PRUDE.

Letter from Charles Reade Concerning "Griffith Gaunt."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—There is a kind of hypocrite that has never been effectually exposed for want of an expressive name. I beg to supply that defect in our language, and introduce to mankind the "Prurient Prude." Modesty in man or woman shows itself by a certain slowness to put a foul construction on things, and also by unobtrusively shunning indelicate matters and discussions. The "Prurient Prude," on the contrary, itches to attract attention by a parade of modesty, (which is the mild form of the disease,) or even by rashly accusing others of immodesty, (and this is the noxious form.)

"Doctor JOHNSON," said a lady, "what I admire in your Dictionary is that you have inserted no improper words."

"What! you looked for them, Madam?" said the Doctor.

Here was a "Prurient Prude" that would have taken in an ordinary lexicographer.

The wickeder kind of "Prurient Prude" has committed great ravages in our English railways, where the carriages, you must know, are small and seldom filled. Respectable men found themselves alone with a shy-looking female, addressed a civil remark to her, were accused at the end of the journey of attempting her virtue, and punished unjustly, or else had to buy her off, till at last, as I learn from an article in the *Saturday Review*, many worthy men refused to sit in a carriage where there was a woman only, such terror had the "Prurient Prude" inspired in manly breasts. The last of these heroines, however, came to grief; her victim showed fight, submitted to trial, and set the police on her. She proved to be, as any one versed in human nature could have foretold, a woman of remarkably loose morals, and she is at this moment expiating her three P's—Prudery, Prurience and Perjury—in one of Her Majesty's gaols.

Some years ago an English baronet was nearly ruined and separated from his wife by one of these ladies. He was from the country, and by force of habit made his toilet nearer the window than a Londoner would. A "Prurient Prude" lurked opposite, and watched him repeatedly, which is just what no modest woman would have done once, and interpreting each unguarded action by the light of her own foul imagination, actually brought a criminal charge against the poor soul. The charge fell to the ground the moment it was sifted; but in the meantime, what agony had the "Prurient Prude" inflicted on an innocent family!

Unfortunately the "Prurient Prude" is not confined to the female sex. It is not to be found among men of masculine pursuits; but it exists among writers. Example: a divorce case, unfit for publication, is reported by all the English journals. Next day, instead of being allowed to die, it is renewed in a leader. The writer of this leader begins by complaining of the courts of law for giving publicity to *Filth*.—(N. B.—The ridiculous misuse of this term, where not filth but crime is intended, is an infallible sign of a dirty mind, and marks the "Prurient Prude.") After this flourish of prudery, Pruriens goes with gusto into the details, which he had just said were unfit for publication. Take down your file of English journals, and you will soon lay your hand on this variety of the "Prurient Prude." A harmless little humbug enough.

But, as among women, so among writers, the "Prurient Prude" becomes a less transparent and more dangerous impostor, when, strong in the shelter of the Anonymous, which hides from the public his own dissolute life and obscene conversation, he reads his neighbor by the light of his own corrupt imagination, and so his prurient prudery takes the form of slander, and assassinates the fair fame of his moral, intellectual and social superior.

Now the five or six "Prurient Prudes" who defile the American Press, have lately selected me, of all persons, for their victim. They are trying hard to make the American public believe two monstrous falsehoods: first, that they are pure-minded men; secondly, that I am an impure writer.

Of course, if these five or six "Prurient Prudes" had the courage to do as I do, sign their names to their personalities, their names and their characters would be all the defence I should need. But, by withholding their signatures they give the same weight to their statements, that an honest man gives by appending his signature, and compel me, out of respect to the American public, whose esteem I value, to depart from the usual practice of authors in my position, and to honor mere literary vermin with a reply. The case, then, stands thus. I have produced a story called "Griffith Gaunt; or Jealousy." This story has, ever since December, 1865, floated the *Argosy*, an English Periodical, and has been eagerly read in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*. In this tale I have to deal, as an artist and a scholer, with the very period, HENRY FIELDING has described—to the satisfaction of Prurient Prudes; a period in which manners and speech were somewhat blunter than now-a-days; and I have to portray a great and terrible passion, Jealousy, and show its manifold consequences, of which even Bigamy (in my story) is one, and that without any violation of probability. Then I proceed to show the misery inflicted on three persons by bigamy, which I denounce as a crime. In my double character of moralist and artist, I present not the delusive shadow of bigamy, but its substance. The consequence is, that instead of shedding a mild lustre over bigamy, I fill my readers with a horror of bigamy, and a wholesome indignation against my principal male character, so far as I have shown him. Of course *Griffith Gaunt*, like *Hard Cash*, is not a child's book, nor a little girl's book: it is an ambitious story, in which I present the great passions that poets have sung with applause in all ages; it is not a boastful of pap; but I am not paid the price of pap. By the very nature of my theme I have been compelled now and then to tread on delicate ground; but I have trodden lightly and passed on swiftly, and so will all the pure-minded men and women who read me. No really modest woman will ever suffer any taint by reading *Griffith Gaunt*, unless, indeed, she returns to its perusal, unsexed, and filled with prurient curiosity, by the foul interpretations of the "Prurient Prudes." Then come a handful of scribblers, whose lives are loose and their conversation obscene. They take my text, and read it, not by its own light, but by the light of their own foul imaginations; and, having so defiled it, by mixing their own filthy minds with it, they sit in judgment on the compound. To these impostors I say no more. The two words, "Prurient Prude," will soon run round the Union, and render its citizens somewhat less gullible by that class of impostor. One person, however, has slandered me so maliciously and so busily, that I am compelled to notice him individually, the more so as I am about to sue an English weekly for merely quoting him. The editor of a New-York weekly called *The Round Table* has printed a mass of scurrility direct and vicarious to this purport:

1. That *Griffith Gaunt* is an indecent publication;
2. That it is immoral;
3. That, like other novelists, the author deals in adultery, bigamy and nameless social crimes;
4. But that, unlike the majority of my predecessors, I side with the crimes I depict;
5. That the modesty and purity of women cannot survive the perusal of *Griffith Gaunt*;
6. That this story was declined by some of the lowest sensational weekly papers of New-York, *on the ground that they did not dare to undertake its publication*.
7. Passing from personal to vicarious slander, he prints the letter of an animal calling itself G. S. H., who suggests that some inferior writer wrote *Griffith Gaunt*, and that I lent my name to it for a foreign market, and so he and I combined to swindle the Boston publishers,—this, in England, we call felony.

Now, Sir, I have often known some obscure dunce, who had the advantage of concealing his nameless name, treat an esteemed author with lofty contempt in the columns of a journal, and call his masterpiece a sorry production. I myself am well accustomed to that sort of injustice and insolence from scribblers, who could not write my smallest chapter to save their carcasses from the gallows, and their souls from premature damnation. But the spite and vanity of our inferiors in the great, profound and difficult art of writing is generally satisfied by calling us dunces, and bunglers, and coxcombs, and that sort of thing.

In all my experience I never knew the Press guilty of such a crime as that of the *Round Table* has committed. It is a cowardly attempt to assassinate the moral character of an author and a gentleman, and to stab the latter's own family to the heart, under pretence of protecting the women of a nation from the demoralizing influence of his pen.

You will see at once that I could not hold any communication with *The Round Table* or its editor, and I must, therefore, trust to American justice and generosity, and ask leave to reply in respectable columns.

In answer to statements 1, 2, 4 and 5, I pledge the honor of a gentleman that they are deliberate and intentional falsehoods, and I undertake to prove this before twelve honest American citizens, sworn to do justice between man and man.

As to No. 3, I really scarce know what my slanderer means. "Griffith Gaunt," under a delusion, commits bigamy: and of course bigamy may by a slight perversion of terms be called adultery. But no truthful person, attacking character, would apply both terms to a single act. Is bigamy more than polygamy? And is polygamy called that, and adultery too, in every district of the United States?

As to "the nameless social crimes," what does the beast mean? Did he find these in his own foul imagination, or did he find them in my text? If it was in the latter, of course he can point to the page. He shall have an opportunity.

Statement 6 is a lie by way of equivocation. The truth is, that before *Griffith Gaunt* was written, an agent of mine proposed to me to sound some newspaper proprietors, who had hitherto stolen my works, as to whether they would like to buy a story of me, instead of stealing it. I consented to this preliminary question. Nothing put, and I don't know what they replied to my agent. Probably the idea of buying, where they had formed a habit of stealing, was distasteful to them. But this you may rely on, that I never submit a line of manuscript to the judgment of any trader whatever, either in England or in America, and never will. Nothing is ever discussed between a trader and me except the bulk and the price. The price is sometimes a high one; but always a fair one, founded on my sales. If he has not the courage to pay for it, all the worse for him. If he has, the bargain is signed, and then, and not till then, he sees the copy.

I never intrusted a line of *Griffith Gaunt* to an agent. I never sent a line of it across the Atlantic to any human being, except to the firm of TICKNOR & FIELDS; and even to that respectable firm, one of the partners in which is my valued friend, I did not send a line of it until they had purchased of me the right to publish it in the United States. And this purchase was made on the basis of an old standing agreement.

Compare these facts with the impression a miserable prevaricator has sought to create, to wit, that the proprietor of some low journal was allowed to read the manuscript or unpublished sheets of *Griffith Gaunt*, and declined it on the score of morality.

Statement 7, which accuses me of a literary felony, is a deliberate, intentional falsehood. The *Argosy* is sold in New-York, in great numbers, price sixpence. The editor of the *Round Table* is aware of this, and has seen *Griffith Gaunt* in it, with my name attached; yet he was so bent on slandering me, by hook or by crook, that he printed the letter of "G. S. H." without contradiction, and so turned the conjecture of a mere fool into a libel and a lie.

I shall only add that I mean to collar the editor of the *Round Table*, and drag him and his slanders before a jury of his countrymen. He thinks there is no law, justice or humanity for an Englishman in the great United States. We shall see.

Pending the legal inquiry, I earnestly request my friends in the United States to let me know who this ed tor of the *Round Table* is, and all about him, so that we may meet on fair terms before the jury.

All editors of American journals who have any justice, fair play, or common humanity to spare to an injured stranger, will print this letter, in which one man defends himself against many; and will be good enough to accept my thanks for the same in this writing. CHARLES READE.

No. 5 Albert-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

P. S.—I demand as my right the undivided honor of all the insults that have been misdirected against Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston. These gentlemen have had no alternative; they could not bow to slander, and discontinue *Griffith Gaunt* in the *Atlantic Monthly* without breaking faith with me, and driving their subscribers to the *Argosy*. The whole credit and discredit of *Griffith Gaunt*, my masterpiece, belongs to me, its sole author and original vendor.

Slanders on the President.

EX-GOV. THROOP TO MR. IVES.

WILLOW BROOK, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

To Rev. B. I. Ives:

SIR: I have been told that at a political meeting recently held at Auburn, of which you were one of the orators, you asserted in the presence of a large assembly that the President of the United States, at an entertainment given to him by the citizens of Auburn, on my grounds, became so beastly drunk that, on his leaving the grounds, the Mayor was obliged to help him into the carriage, and to hold him up there until they reached the city; and that you turned round to the Mayor, sitting near you, and quoted him as authority, and that the Mayor was silent. As stories are apt to augment or change their character in passing, the above may be a misrepresentation of what you said on that occasion; and, if so, I am sure it will be agreeable to you to correct it. It is the object of this note to afford you an opportunity to give your own version of what you did say; and, also, that if you did say that the President was drunk, to give the assertion a flat contradiction. I do this from my own knowledge, and I am supported by incontrovertible testimony, both of ladies and gentlemen. If you feel justified to persist in the slander, have the goodness to state your authority; for I know nothing of your character which would lead me to believe that you would utter so foul a slander without believing it to be true, and that if you were convinced of an error you would be most happy to acknowledge it. I feel this assurance from the obligations of your social calling, which requires you to be the Truth not only want, but recommend it to their friends. This alone is the secret of its success. Once used it becomes indispensable. Sold by all druggists and TUTTLE & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Home Again.

On and after Monday, Oct. 8, Dr. B. C. PERRY can be consulted for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, premature blanching, at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. No charge for consultation.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st.

offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver-ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Sewing Machines,

FOR SALE and TO RENT, V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

A Gentleman's Head has a right to a gentleman's hat, and in the multiplicity of styles of dress and undress hats brought out by GENIN, every gentleman can fit himself with precisely the best style suited to his age, figure and features.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies if you wish Beautiful Boots and Shoes for the Fall season for yourselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is daily effecting wonderful cures. It acts like magic, both Chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it.

Prince's Improved Fountain Pen, once filling writes ten hours. Also, fine Gold Pens at manufacturers' prices. JOHN S. PURDY,
No. 212 Broadway.

"Martha Washington Hair Restorer," the best in use, two articles combined in one, a perfect hair dressing and restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTEN, sole agent, No. 38 6th-av.

Use Owsemel, (the Honey of Oak,) and the teeth will be like diamonds of the first water. JOHN Q. HILL, Worcester, Mass., sole proprietor and manufacturer. Sold by all druggists.

Coughs and Colds—Quackinbush's SYRUP of TAR and WILD CHERRY. Sold by all druggists—25 cents per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDON, Wholesale Agent.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

At Everdell's—New Wedding Cards and Envelopes. Patent secured. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." (*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*)
Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.
Mrs. S. FRITH.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium New-York State Fair, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sew-ING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ARTHUR—ARTHUR.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, at the Church of St. John Baptist, by Rev. C. E. Duffie, D. D., EDWARD G. ARTHUR to GERALDINE, daughter of George D. Arthur, all of this City. ‖

ASHFORTH—DE GEBELE.—On Monday, Oct. 1, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, ARTHUR A. ASHFORTH to FRIDA DE GEBELE, of New-York.

BULLUS—KIRKHAM.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Frederick Beasley, WILLIAM ELLISON BULLUS to EMMA EMBURY KIRKHAM.

FRANCIS—CONROW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev Wm. T. Enyard, JOHN H. FRANCIS to SARAH F., daughter of the late Adam Conrow, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

GERBRACHT—WESTERVELT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. B. Brackett, GEORGE B. GERMOND to KATE L., daughter of John Westervelt.

GRIGGS—NOCK.—On Wednesday, Sept. 26, in Christ Church, Middletown, N. J., by Rev. Joseph A. Nock, of Athens, Penn., assisted by Rev. Wm. A. Dunnell, EDGAR GRIGGS, of Richmond, Ind., to Miss MARIA LOUISE, daughter of George Nock, Esq., of New-Monmouth, N. J. No cards.

HARKEMAN—MELLON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, EDWARD HARRIMAN, of New-York, to CLARA, daughter of the late Thos. Mellon, Esq., of the former city.

HILL—LEEDS.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, WILLIAM P. HILL to Miss CHARLOTTE W. LEEDS, all of Brooklyn.

HANFORD—WHITLOCK.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. O. A. Stoddard, George F. HANFORD, of New-York, to EMMA LOUISA, daughter of Warren Whitlock, of Whitlockville, N. Y.

JAFFRAY—OSBORN.—At Christ Church, Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Amos B. Beach, D. D., HENRY SOMERVILLE JAFFRAY, of New-York, to GRACE, daughter of Wm. R. Osborn, Esq., of Binghamton.

NICOLL—GARVIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., AUGUSTUS W. NICOLL to MARY, daughter of Dr. Samuel R. Garvin.

SNIFFEN—WHITLOCK.—At Katonah, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. E. B. Otheman, JAMES E. SNIFFEN to R. LAVINIA WHITLOCK, both of Katonah.

STEBBINS—CLAPP.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, by Rev. J. B. Faulkner, EDWARD N. STEBBINS to MARY TREAT, daughter of the late Shalman S. Clapp.

SUMNER—BEERS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, at Utica, N. Y., by Rev. Theodore White, LOUISE BEERS, daughter of Hon. Geo. D. Beers, to Dr. ALBERT E. SUMNER, of Brooklyn, L. I.

VANDERBECK—MCMUNN.—At Port Jervis, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. S. W. Mills, FRANK J. VANDERBECK, of Jersey City, to LOUISE, daughter of Dr. John R. McMunn.

WOOD—JOHNSON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, at Christ Church, 5th-av., by Rev. George H. Nicholls, AUGUSTUS N. WOOD to SOPHIE A., only daughter of Wm. Burnet Johnson, all of this City.

WHITLOCK—SWAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, JAMES A. WHITLOCK, of New-York, to EMMA A., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Swan, of Brooklyn, L. I.

At the residence of the bride, Newtown, L. I., by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. N. W. Taylor Root, Rector of St. James' Church, Newtown, DANIEL SACKETT MOORE, of Newtown, to MARGARET LAWRENCE, only daughter of the late James S. Moore.

DIED.

ANTRIM.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, at North Castle, Westchester County, of dysentery, EDNA K., fourth daughter of Hannah S. and Hannah G. Antrim.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BECKER.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ANTON BECKER, of the firm of Stuckle, Becker & Co.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 99 State-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUSSELL.—On Friday, Oct. 5, at Petersburg, Virginia, DEXIE, daughter of Francis F. and Virginia Bussell, in the 13th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BABCOCK.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, MARY D., wife of Charles B. Babcock, Jr., in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 10 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 6, from her late residence, No. 66 Amity-st., without further notice.

COULTAS.—On Monday, Oct. 1, JULIA F., wife of James H. Coultas, aged 31 years, 7 months and 8 months.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 266 West 45th-st., to the Church of the Holy Cross, 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated on Saturday at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church at 11½ o'clock A. M.

CHAPLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Oct. 5, of typhoid fever, SUSAN WHITTLESEY, wife of Christopher G. Champlin, aged 46 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the Elm-place Congregational Church.

ELLIOTT.—At Marshland, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 4, JOHN ELLIOTT, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—At Flushing, on Thursday, Oct. 4, JOHN A., youngest son of Benjamin L. and Jane S. Fowler, in the 22d year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Congregational Church at Flushing, L. I. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1:40 P. M.

FRASER.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Oct. 5, at her residence, Hastings-upon-the-Hudson, JANE, wife of Thomas Fraser, deceased, daughter of the late William Revan.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEWLETT.—On Friday, Oct. 5, at Manhasset, WILLIAM HEWLETT, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Manhasset, Long Island, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock.

KEANE.—On Friday morning, Oct. 5, MARY ANN KEANE, aged 28 years and 5 months, wife of William Keane.

The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 127 Greenwich-av. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

KENDRICK.—At Memphis, Tenn., very suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 5, JOSEPHINE J. KENDRICK, infant child of Capt. F. M. H. and Josephine J. Kendrick, aged 5 months and 21 days.

LEVY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, REBECCA, relict of the late Sampson Levy, of Manchester, England, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Henry and Lewis S. Levy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 140 West 14th-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

B'NAI JESHURUN LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given to the members of the above Association that the funeral of the late Mrs. REBECCA LEVY, a Directress, will take place from No. 140 West 14th-st., on Sunday morning, Oct. 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock.
ANSEL LEO, Honorary Secretary.

PECK.—On Friday, Oct. 5, LIZETTA, daughter of the late Obadiah Peck, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 37 Cranberry-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Fortune's Rock, Conn., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., by the 11:30 A. M. (N. H.) train for burial.

ROSE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 5, FRANCIS YEATES, only son of James M. and Agnes L. Rose, and grandson of Thomas Leslie, of Brooklyn, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, at Bergen Point, this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 6, at 10½ A. M.

TITUS.—On Friday, Oct. 5, AUGUSTUS PIERSON, youngest child of Henry B. and Josephine A. Titus, aged 3 months.

VANDERVOORT.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 4, after a lingering illness, CHARLES VANDERVOORT, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church on Monday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WRIGHT.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, HARRIET, wife of James A. Wright, and daughter of the late Edward Cook, of New-York, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon. Carriages will meet the A. M. and 10 A. M. trains from New-York at the Kensington Depot.

OFFICIAL—No. 90.
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 3, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Jackson-street, aged about thirty years, well built, brown hair; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, black vest, blue pants, good boots, white undershirt and drawers, muslin shirt, plaited front. Has been sent to the Morgue for identification. Been in the water about five days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—No. 91.
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of West Forty-fourth-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, black hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face; been in the water about one week; dressed as follows: black straw bonnet, black dress, black quilted petticoat, calico chemise, muslin skirt, hoop skirt; found on the person nothing; face covered with tar. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCROFULA.

DR. H. ANDER'S IODINE WATER cures Scrofula in all its manifold forms, ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, &c. It acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS and DIGESTIVE ORGANS. A most powerful VITALIZING AGENT and RESTORATIVE. Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all Druggists.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into the whole system. For DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c., it is a specific. Thousands have been changed by the use of this medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.
A 32-page pamphlet sent *free*.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
Sold by druggists generally.

BOKER'S BITTERS,

For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE FREE DRAWING classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, inst., at their rooms, No. 472 Broadway and No. 38 Crosby-st. Apprentices, journeymen mechanics, and others, wishing to join, will apply to the Superintendent at the rooms, or to the Librarian of the Apprentices Library, where all necessary information may be obtained.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER CURES ALL diseases of the Nose and Throat. If freely applied to both nose and throat as soon as a cold or cough appears, it will cure in six hours! Will any other remedy do this? Depot 694 Broadway. Sold by druggists.

RISLEY'S BUCHU WILL NOT DISAPPOINT the expectations of physicians and invalids in relieving pain and weakness in the back and disorders of the urinary organs. Sold in large bottles for $1, by the druggists.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

TO STATIONERS.—J. N. GIMBREDE IS PREpared to furnish his best styles of Wedding and Epistolary Envelopes to the trade at low wholesale prices. Apply at the factory No. 673 Broadway.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPtured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

FIGARO, ESPANOLA AND OTHER leading brands of imported cigars, by the box, at wholesale prices. SURBRUG & CO., No. 130 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general, that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient, until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mould.

Quris melliore, lato finxit prascordias Titan."

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 251 5th-av.
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt, that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal man who did man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently conscaful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTMAN, Lynchburg, Va.
SEPT. 27, 1866.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st.; New-York.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

NEW AND ELEGANT OVERCOATS IN
ESKIMO,
MOSKOWA,
CASTOR and
CHINCHILLA
BEAVERS.
BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS of the latest styles, from the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS.

The CUSTOM ROOMS not surpassed in variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

One of the most complete assortments of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ever offered.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT has also one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the City.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAYMOND'S

CLOTHING CIRCULAR.
1866. FALL SEASON. 1866.
Attention is invited to the entirely new stock of first-class
MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING
now ready at Raymond's warehouse, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Our customers and the public generally will find this new stock of Fall and Winter clothing far to exceed any that has been heretofore offered. And for the extent and variety of its assortment and the elegance of its styles it cannot be surpassed.

The prices are always marked in plain figures on each article, and so remarkably LOW as to suit the closest buyers.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
is stocked with elegant goods, and comprises all the finest and latest styles in market, and all who wish to combine economy with fashion will do well to call and see how cheap a fine suit can be made to order.

Especial attention is called to our Boys' Department and the great reduction in prices.

RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

A GRAND OPENING
OF CLOAKS
AT THE VILLA DE PARIS,
No. 475 Broadway.
C. J. OPPENHEIM & BROS.

Will open of their own importations the latest styles direct from Paris, on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.
A rich and varied assortment of Sacques, Basques, Circulars, Carriage Jackets, &c. All the latest
NOVELTIES
Have been secured, among others, the "Ne plus Ultra" of Cloaks,
THE RISTORI,
which stands unrivaled in beauty and style. Also of their own manufacture, of magnificent designs, all styles of cloaks in great variety for
BROADWAY TRADE.

CLOTHING

FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ABBATT & MOORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
have now on exhibition a full and choice assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for MEN, BOYS and YOUTH, made from superior materials, and trimmed as usual, in the very best manner and style. Their CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is filled with
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
which they are prepared to make to order "a la mode," and on very reasonable terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PETERSONS' NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, AND FOR SALE BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
NO. 306 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS EVERYWHERE.

THE STORY OF ELIZABETH. By Miss THACKERAY, daughter of William M. Thackeray, Esq., the author of "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," &c., &c. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1 in paper, or $1 50 in cloth.

"It is a pleasure that comes rarely to us, that of being able to speak of a book in terms of entire commendation. In speaking of Miss Thackeray's sweet story of 'Elizabeth,' our words of praise flow from our pen without 'let or hindrance.' Its tone is simple, pure, healthy. It is a story that pure girls may read, and be the better and wiser, and happier for reading. It is not in the least sensational, but is a charming story of a pure, sweet

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,

U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,

and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and have on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,

NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,

UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

FITCH & BOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 54 William-st.,

New-York,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

Gold, Government and all other Securities which are dealt in at the Stock or Mining Boards.

HENRY FITCH. EDWARD E. BOWEN.

AMERICAN AGENCY AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

EDWARD R. ANDREWS,

No. 39 BOULEVARD DE CAPUCINES,

Paris, France.

References—

BOSTON:

WILLIAM T. ANDREWS, Esq., President of National City Bank;

JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President of Second National Bank;

Messrs. WILLIAM F. WELD & CO.;

Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & CO.

NEW-YORK:

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 3 Wall-st.;

Messrs. JOHN MONROE & CO., Bankers, No. 8 do.;

STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., No. 12 and 14 College-pl.

BOSTON AGENT:

FRANK W. ANDREWS,

No. 246 Washington-st.

CITY OF KEOKUK NEW S. P. C. BONDS.

20 YEARS TO RUN.

Payable at the Central National Bank in the City of New-York.

Fully secured through payments made and collaterals placed in the hands of

HENRY J. SMYTHE, Trustee.

TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE.....$300,000

These bonds are deemed secure beyond any peradventure, and unequaled as a

RELIABLE 8 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

A limited amount may be had at par only by applying to the

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,

No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

WANTED.

Quincy City (Illinois) Bonds.

Coles County (Illinois) Bonds.

Madison City (Wisconsin) Bonds.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Bonds.

St. Louis City and County Bonds.

Miscellaneous Securities of every description bought and sold upon the most favorable terms by

GEO. C. DUNBAR. No. 46 Pine-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S STOCK.

HALLIDAY'S OVERLAND MAIL STOCK.

MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS STOCK.

NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK.

INSULATED LINEN TELEGRAPH STOCK.

For sale, at market rates. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR. No. 46 Pine-st.,

Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

PROPOSALS FOR

$300,000

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1895.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed February 10, 1865, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Sept. 25, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,)

No. 88 Wall-st, New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st, New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 20th inst., and remain closed to the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the office of the Company in this City.

H. MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ASHburton Coal Company are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 38 Broad-st., to consider the propriety of increasing the works and production, issue of bonds, &c., on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at the office of the Secretary, 8th-st. and 5th-st., Brooklyn. Polls open at 12 M., close at 1 o'clock P. M.

ED. L. DRAYTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81..	112	112¼	June, 7-30.....	106	106⅛
Coupon, '81	113	112¾	July, 7-30.....	106	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	104⅝	105⅛	June, C.I.Nts, '64	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62..	112⅝	112⅞	July, C.I.Nts, '64	116	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64..	109⅝	110⅞	Aug., C.I.Nts, '64	115⅛	115⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65..	109⅛	109⅞	Oct., C.I.Nts, '64	114⅝	114⅞
10-40 Registered..	99⅛	89⅞	Dec., C.I.Nts, '64	113⅝	113⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅜	89⅞	May, C.I.Nts, '65	111⅜	112⅛
5-20 Coup., '65, new	107⅝	107⅞	Aug., C.I.Nts, '65	110⅝	111
Gold.....	146⅛	146⅜	Sept., C.I.Nts, '65	110	110⅛
August, 7-30.....	106½	106⅝	Oct., C.I.Nts, '65	109⅜	110

KEEN, GILLEY & GERMOND,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Government Securities, Stocks and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

NO. 36 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

H. B. KEEN. F. W. GILLEY, Jr. H. S. GERMOND.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Special Partner.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY,

BY

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of "THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK," in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.	
Notes and bills discounted	$1,120,611 38
Indebtedness of Directors	$19,404 72
Banking-house	48,000 00
Current Expenses	8,255 67
Premiums	5,000 00
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)	116,198 36
Due from National Banks	33,897 63
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes	150,000 00
Other United States securities	184,700 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	240,050 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes and checks of other National Banks	86,587 29
Specie	14,651 66
Fractional Currency	$500
Legal-tender notes	448,987
Compound interest notes	145,180— 594,677 00
Taxes paid	846 03
Total	$2,601,025 19
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus Fund	222,062 30
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	120,250 00
Individual Deposits	1,810,126 52
Due National Banks	81 05
State bank circulation outstanding	8,343 00
Discount	$7,053 23
Interest	3,647 54
Profit and Loss	1,116 05— 11,816 82
Dividends unpaid	5,047 50
Total	$2,601,025 19

State of New York, County of New-York—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the Pacific National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fifth day of October, 1866. EDWARD J. HALL,

Notary Public New-York City.

[Five cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.	
Bills discounted and Loans	$853,607 44
Current Expenses	9,595 63
Cash Items, Exchange, &c	120,470 39
Due from National Banks	10,431 17
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	300,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Treasury Notes deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	150,000 00
National Bank Notes	12,350 00
State Bank Notes	392 00
Specie	500 00
Fractional Currency	$1,224 64
Legal-Tender Notes	366,850 00 —$368,074 64
Total	$1,854,197 27
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus and Profits	84,600 42
Circulating Notes from Comptroller (outstanding)	270,000 00
Individual Deposits	685,735 27
United States Deposits	369,466 78
Due to National Banks	144,394 80
Total	$1,854,197 27

State, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of October, 1866. C. O'BRIEN, Com. of Deeds.

[U. S. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE TRUE CONDITION of the NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway, on Monday morning, October 1, 1866:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$5,101,982 63
Government Securities	1,751, 63 60
Furniture and Fixtures	13,000 00
Taxes Paid	322 24
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	2,036 31
Cash Items	146,538 69
Due from Banks and Bankers	1,305,464 30
Contingent Expenses	66,301 28
Total	$11,645,476 35
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Profits	315,646 10
Dividends unpaid	2,490 00
Circulation	945,585 00
Deposits	9,381,555 25
Total	$11,645,476 35

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. SAMUEL DUNNE, of England, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' Class at close of morning service. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Bowman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORGANIZED 1853.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.

NOTICE.—Deposits made on or before

NOV. 1,

will draw interest for three months at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present deposits.....$3,500,000

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 10th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED

(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)

ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Deposits received from one cent to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.

Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.

Assets, $2,285,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 26th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 26th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 150 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 38 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY CLERK, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Three horse blankets, bracelet, clarionet, trombone, money, bag of cotton, pawnbroat, rowboat, lapcoat, barrel of pork.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby gives public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22..	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22..	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22..	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22..	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22..	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22..	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22..	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22..	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13..	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13..	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13..	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20..	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20..	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20..	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20..	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20..	Maxwell & Co		25	5
Feb. 20..	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20..	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 22..	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 23..	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22..	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22..	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22..	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22..	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	50
Nov. 12..	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12..	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20..	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22..	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20..	Wm. G. Eglesston		75	15
Aug. 20..	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20..	Joseph R. King		50	10
Aug. 20..	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug 20..	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11..	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17..	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19..	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 18..	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 18..	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17..	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which on the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,

Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., less the United States GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the morning of Oct. 8.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, No. 206 Fourth-av., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, at the office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th until the 16th inst. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable to stockholders on demand.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN-closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curbing, guttering and flagging West-street, and intersecting streets, from Chambers to Canal street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Laurens-street, between Spring and Prince streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For curbing guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue A.

For flagging Laight-street, between Hudson-street and North River.

For flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, south side.

For flagging Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

For flagging Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

For flagging the sidewalks around Stuyvesant-square.

For building the foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose Madison-square.

For filling sunken lots on Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Sept. 29, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE INvited for grading the block bounded by Madison and 5th avs., from a line through the centre of the block, three feet above the northerly curb of 60th-st., and thence to the curb grades at each street, and depositing all the surplus material in the adjoining block, between Madison and 4th avs., and regulating the same. The excavation, including both earth and rock, is returned by surveyor as 15,068 cubic yards, though parties must examine and judge for themselves. Proposals to state the gross sum for which the work will be completed.

L. C. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU,

No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX.

This magnificent first-class hotel, recently embellished and elegantly furnished, has been patronized during the present century by the first families of both hemispheres, and justifies its renown by its unique situation in the most fashionable part of Paris, its beautifully laid out garden in the midst of a court-yard, ornamented with a perpetually running fountain, (advantages as to public health which have no equal among the Paris hotels,) its excellent cuisine, and the care and attention shown to its distinguished guests. There are large and small apartments, at all prices; private restaurant, coffee-rooms, saloons, reading and smoking rooms, letter-box, interpreters, carriages, &c., &c.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,

PORTLAND PLACE, WEST,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

This establishment (one of the largest in the world) is now under the management of

Mr. MESS M. SANDERSON,

formerly of the Brevoort House and New-York Hotels, and lately Chief Commissary of the First United States Army Corps.

THE NEWLY-OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cite du Retiro, Rue Boissey d'Anglas, and No. 33 Faubourg St. Honore, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysees, combines with every comfort an excellent table, at a moderate price.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on: for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; ministers, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A HEALTHY wet nurse (a widow preferred) to nurse a babe two months old; to one who can come well recommended, and would be willing to make herself generally useful in a small family, a good home and salary will be given. Address E. A. F., Box No. 109 Times Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—SEVERAL ACTIVE YOUNG MEN who can furnish a horse and wagon and a few customers, willing to serve bread on commission. Good parties will be liberally dealt with. Where a man has cash, a horse and wagon will be furnished and customers given him. Apply for three days at the bakery corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, Everett House drug-store; must come well recommended and reside in the vicinity.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN NOT OVER 18 years of age as an assistant book-keeper. Apply to-day only, with references, BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 565 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO THOROughly understands keeping books, by a commission house. Apply, with references and stating salary expected, to Box No. 5,095 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent waitress. Call at No. 47 West 19th-st., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB FINISHER; price no consideration for a thorough workman, at BRADSTREET'S, No. 18 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 224 West 14th-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning polish, (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 31 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL persons having claims against the Department of Public Works for the month of September, 1866, are requested to present the same to the undersigned, at the office, No. 31 Chambers-st., on or before the 10th day of October, 1866.

GEO. HOWLAND, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

LARGE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction THIS DAY (SATURDAY) at 10¾ o'clock, at their salesroom, NO. 67 LIBERTY-ST., NEAR NASSAU-ST., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of fine rosewood and walnut parlor and library suites, in satin and brocatel; centre and fancy tables, etageres, secretary and library bookcases, pier and mantel mirrors, fine walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, enameled bedroom suiter, palliasses, mattresses, blankets, extension tables, dining chairs, lounges, rockers, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets. Also, an invoice of silver-plated ware, china, glass, &c. Catalogues at salesroom, No. 67 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D., deceased, 29 11-100 acres of land, situate in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, opposite St. Mary's Episcopal Church, extending from the Albany Turnpike Road to the Hudson River, having a front on the turnpike of about 810 feet and on the river of 927 feet. This property is about midway between Tarrytown and Sing Sing.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers—Office No. 93 Liberty-st.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1866, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the private stables No. 96 West 18th-st., adjourned and positive sale of a private stable of fast trotting horses and a Clarence coupe, consisting of the following horses:

TORONTO CHIEF—The well known trotting stallion.

LADY CLIFTON—This famous mare can trot in 2:30.

BONNY KATE—Mate to Clifton in double harness; can trot in 2:30 together, making one of the fastest teams in the City.

TORONTO CHIEF, JR.—Chestnut stallion five years old; stylish; can trot better than 2:50.

LADY BELL, brown mare, by Eureka, 5 years old, very fast.

BLONDE, the famous young gray mare, by Hoagland's Messenger, one of the fastest mares in the world.

ONE PAIR BLACK HORSES, 6 and 7 years old; can trot very fast, making a very handsome carriage team, being unsurpassed for style and action.

The above-mentioned horses will be POSITIVELY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WITHOUT RESERVE, and can be seen on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, (the day preceding sale,) at the stables, No. 96 West 18th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, black walnut, marble-top centre-tables, black walnut dress bureaus, black walnut bedsteads, cottage suites, easy chairs, cane-seat chairs, &c.; China, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE—13 HORSES—SUPREME COURT.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, one of the Justices of this Court, I will expose for sale at public auction, (Richard Walters, auctioneer,) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866, at McQuade & Co.'s stables, southeast corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.:

THIRTEEN HORSES attached as the property of the National Express and Transportation Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1866.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

D. GIL

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
The British iron steamer BELGRAVIA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 36 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamers of

THE ANCHOR LINE

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

BRITANNIA, LAIRD.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
IOWA, CRAIG.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13
BRITANNIA, MORTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.

Passage certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ERIN.....Cutting .....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA.....Ogilvie.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13
THE QUEEN.....Grogan .....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DESMARES.....Thompson.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 87 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.

The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.

For freight or passage, apply to

RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 6
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 13
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 17

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steam Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, as noon, precisely, viz:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:			
Main Saloon	$100	Lower Saloon	$80
Second class	$50.		

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
FERBERTZ, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALL-ING AT QUEENSTOWN,

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO.....Oct. 17
MALTA.....Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAIKOURA, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares on and application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or

CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. H. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR St. THOMAS AND BRAZIL—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. FINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, for Hong-kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokonama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....Oct. 6 | SATURDAY.....Nov. 3

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, and the MARIPOSA on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Dock, No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 STEAMship STARLIGHT is now receiving cargo, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 14, East River.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

OCT. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. R. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

OCT. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Compagnie Chinoise Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

VERACRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERCE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

BY THE REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, one of the favorite and elegant steamers

QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA.

Will leave Pier No. 14, North River, near the foot of Wall-street, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading will be signed at the pier in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all connecting points, and passage tickets given to

Columbia	$27	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55.

Which includes all charges except meals on railroads. For freight or passage, or any information, apply to

QUAKER CITY sails Oct. 6.
GRANADA sails Oct. 9.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships

EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD,
and MOSES A. CROMWELL, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA,

Capt. ——, will leave THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.

Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fast and elegant steamship GRANADA will follow on TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.

GENERAL BARNES,
Capt. MORTON.

leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.

Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Oct. 6.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 13.

Through bills of lading and bills of lading to all points. Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES

TO

NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 35 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6. City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships

HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & FARMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

BLACK STAR LINE OUTSIDE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having many some state-room accommodations, apply to

R. LOUDEN, Agent, corner West and Cedar sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER,

will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOUDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S new and elegant side-wheel steamer

RALEIGH,
Capt. WALKER,

will sail as above on SATURDAY next, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER VIRGINIA,

GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander,

now loading at Pier No. 37 East River, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1866.

Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40.

Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad at Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany and Troy with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, Watertown and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 24, leaving 30th-st. (Harlem) at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
9 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Western and Western lines

W. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Sprout and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Sprout and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Side.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave corner Cliff and Fulton-sts., (formerly Fulton ferry,) New-York, as follows:

7:30 A. M. and 1:15 and 4:30 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 1:15, 4:30, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD. The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRASER, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlantic ville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Fort Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. Wm. DOWNEN, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer METAMORA, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Oct. 2,	9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2,	1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 3,	10½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 3,	2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 4,	11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 4,	3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 5,	12½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 5,	3½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 6,	2½ P. M.		

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer ROWENA, Capt. CHAS. J. CHADWICK, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave New-Suffolk every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 2 P. M.

ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McGREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A high-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 5 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIVERSIDE will leave Pier No. 14 N. R., foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 7, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HOLL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. PHILLIPS.
Or BELL & PERRY, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves Desbrosses st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the

CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS

Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

THE LETTER EXPRESS

will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway	at	11:30	A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel	at	11:45	A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)	at	11:50	A. M.

on day of steamer's sailing.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND COMfortable cottage on the Hudson River, 20th-st., formerly owned and occupied by the late Peletiah Perit, Esq., and recently by Maj. Thompson, deceased.

In point of situation, it cannot be surpassed by any on the Hudson; bounded by the beautiful grounds of Hon. Fernando Wood and the Orphan Asylum. Attached to the dwelling are a stable, garden, (il lotes) ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., &c., and all that is desirable for a gentleman's residence.

The above will be let for a term of years, and immediate possession given.

The 8th-av. cars run within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of the house.

Apply to

WM. EAGLE, Esq.,
Corner Canal and Varick sts.

Or to JNO. LOWREY, No. 746 Broadway; JNO. SHORT, No. 71 Henry-st., Brooklyn; or to JAS. THOMPSON, on the premises, Executors.

IMPORTANT TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—To let a large double width store in Fulton-st., brooklyn, newly fitted, shelving, counters, and three elegant plate glass windows, suitable for a large first-class business. Apply at Sherman's Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., or on the premises, Nos. 312 and 314 same street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 1127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts., containing all modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c.; to let together or in floors; location unexceptionable, between the Hoffman House and St. James Hotel. Inquire on the premises, in the store, to

J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR A PLEASANT home, in a plain, quiet family, where they will receive comfort in place of style, and a good plain table, I have a second floor, consisting of four rooms, to let, together or separate. Those requiring such may apply at No. 215 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No fancy prices. Also, two single rooms.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, 22 ROOMS, ON Fulton-st., Brooklyn, newly painted and papered suitable for a first-class boarding house; possession immediately. Apply at Sherman's Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, A HOUSE IN 158th-st., (Washington Heights;) 14 rooms, partly furnished; gas throughout; easy access by steam cars from 125th-st.; rent reasonable. Apply to-night $75 per month. Apply at No. 900 Broadway, up stairs.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ONE story and a half high, containing nine rooms; a good barn and stable attached, with two acres of ground; in Centre-st., North Orange, N. J. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NEAR MADISON-square, a wide English basement, for one or more years, in consequence of the owner going abroad; most desirably located; to a private family only. Rent $6,000 per annum. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 143d-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; it is well finished and nearly new, having the modern improvements; rent $1,200. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 381 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 21½ and 4 Cliff-street, near John; suitable for a heavy hardware business; equal to about 4,500 superficial feet; will be ready for occupancy on 1st of November. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO A single room for gentlemen, newly furnished, at No. 19 West 26th-st., near the St. James Hotel. None need apply who do not desire first-class rooms.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, $2,500; a corner house, $3,500, in 6th-st., near the Grand Park. Apply to J. & J. LETCHETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

A BASEMENT TO LET IN THE PRINcipal street in Jersey City, from date; rent, $20 per month; also, houses and lots for sale. Inquire of JOHN PRINGLE, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, south-west corner of 42d-st. and 7th-av.; $350 per month. Address Box No. 569 New-York Post-office. No brokers need apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—TO A private family only; No. 130 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; house lately overhauled and furniture partially new. Possession immediate.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS FOR business, artists, &c., at No. 819 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply as per bills on door.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NEAR BROADway; first and second floors, separately or together; power unexceptionable. F. J. INSLEE, 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT DWELling-house on Union-square. Apply to C. A. JACKSON, No. 80 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FOUR FINE ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, with or without board. No. 54 East 23d st.

NO. 49 EAST 31ST-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms to let to gentlemen, without meals.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 76 Nassau-st., Room 7.

WANTED TO HIRE—UNTIL MAY 1, OR longer if desirable, a small unfurnished house, in a good location up-town. Address, with price, when must be reasonable, H. S. R., Box No. 146 Times Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOWARD & CO.,

NO. 619 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Next door to Maillard's,)

Have opened their new store with a large and choice assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

all of the finest quality, for the

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Citizens and strangers are cordially invited to examine our stock.

J. P. HOWARD, for the last 10 years with Tiffany & Co.
E. P. HOWARD, late of San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.

WANTED—Property in the 8th Ward.

FOR SALE—No. —, West 39th-st.; 25x37; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.

S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FREE IN CALIFORNIA.

We are authorized to give away free a few building or homestead lots, in the new City of Newport, California.

Remember Newport is to be the terminus of the Pacific Railroad. For plans, &c., call at Agent's office, No. 70 Cedar-st., near the Post-office.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HILL—WITH fine views of the Bay of New-York, a beautiful residence, adapted for either Summer or Winter residence; the house is 40 by 35 feet, French roof, 17 rooms, elegantly finished in black walnut and oak; large dining-room, with bay window; bath-room, water-closet, heaters, range, speaking tube, gas and fixtures, &c., &c.; this is one of the most elegant residences offered for sale in the vicinity of New-York; the lot is 99 by 375 feet, with outlet on rear street 25 by 100 feet; located on the main street. For full particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned; house first-class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter; the grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first-class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE NEAR NEWARK, N. J., on the old Bloomfield road, within three minutes' walk of the horse-cars and fifteen minutes from the City, 6 miles from New-York, a town of Lounsbury, County of Westchester, N. Y., containing 88 acres; cottage farm-house, double barn, granary, fine timber, inclosed and surrounded by stone fences, good water and healthy; or in parcels of 80, 40 and 20 acres, through which is located the Housatonic, New-York and Northern Railroad; terms accommodating. For further particulars apply to the owner at the residence of WM. CORNELL, near Mamaroneck station.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MOU E AND 3½ acres of ground, situate at Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester County, on the line of the railroad, 9 miles from Albertdale to King's Bridge; beautifully laid out, with stable, carriage-house, hennery, and fine natural spring of water, leading into the house; size 30x20 main building, north end, square, south wing 20 feet square; 13 rooms, in complete order. Price $13,000; terms easy; sold to close an estate. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house of extra width, built in the most substantial manner, and being one of the most elegant and complete houses in the city. Black walnut doors, trimmings and wainscot from basement to fourth story. Halls, basement and kitchen floors with black and white mar

THE HOWLAND WILL CASE.

Who the Parties Are—Amount of Property Involved—A Complete History of the Case—Nature of the Bill in Equity—A "Contract" Between an Aunt and a Niece on Account of Family Difficulties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 5, 1866.

The "Howland Will Case" is in the Courts again and is attracting a good deal of attention, not only locally but publicly.

For more than fifty years the leading firm in the wealthy City of New-Bedford has been that of ISAAC HOWLAND, Jr., & Co., the junior member of the firm being GIDEON HOWLAND, a son-in-law of ISAAC. The firm was established in 1812, and with a capital of less than $90,000 invested in the whale fishery, the business of the firm increased to nearly $3,000,000. They were agents for a large number of ships. Whales were plenty. Kerosene was then unknown and gas was but little used, and consequently the profits of the firm were enormous and a fortune was made very rapidly. In 1820 Mr. THOMAS MANDALL was admitted into the firm as a partner, and at the death of the senior member the business was continued and conducted by GIDEON HOWLAND and Mr. MANDALL.

In 1833 Mr. EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON married Miss ABBY S. HOWLAND, a daughter of GIDEON. Mr. MOTT became a member of the firm, and the business continued as successful as ever. In 1850 GIDEON HOWLAND, the only surviving partner of the original house died, leaving an immense property which was divided between Mrs. ROBINSON, and his only daughter, Miss SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND. Following the death of Mr. HOWLAND, Miss HOWLAND became a member of the house, Mr. MANDALL being at the head of the same and doing all the business. He also managed the immense property of Mrs. ROBINSON, and conducted the business to her entire satisfaction. Mr. MOTT was not generally liked by all persons who came in contact with him. He was universally known as a hard-natured, close, business man, yet he was sometimes inclined to call all men dishonest excepting "THOMAS MANDALL." In 1861, Mr. ROBINSON withdrew from the firm in New-Bedford and removed to New-York, where he made a business connection with the firm of WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & Co., shippers and commission merchants. Before leaving the scene where he had accumulated so much wealth from out of the deep waters, and while a member of the firm of ISAAC HOWLAND, Jr., & Co., a large portion of his private capital was employed in the shipping business. Mrs. ROBINSON died in New-Bedford in 1859, or some time prior to her husband's removal to New-York. Miss HETTY ROBINSON, his daughter, continued to reside with her aunt, Miss HOWLAND, in New-Bedford.

Mr. ROBINSON died in the early part of 1865, leaving a property estimated at four millions of dollars. By the provisions of his will he contemplated legacies amounting to $30,000, and gives to his daughter, HETTY, $1,000,000 outright, and leaves the balance to his executors in trust. One would suppose that Miss HETTY would be satisfied with being a millionaire, but she is not satisfied, and is now endeavoring by her lawyers to get the lion's share.

Miss HETTY is about 32 years of age. She is not only peculiar in her habits but decidedly eccentric. The people of New-Bedford are highly indignant that she should take measures to break down the will of her aunt, Miss HOWLAND, thereby depriving many worthy and needy persons of the legacies left them by that good lady, as well as keeping a number of charitable institutions from enjoying the bequests made them by the provisions of the will. The City of New-Bedford is also interested in the will to the amount of $200,000.

Miss HOWLAND, the aunt, died in June, 1865, after a long illness, at the age of 59. She left a property amounting to between two and three millions of dollars. Her will is dated Sept. 1, 1863. A codicil is attached to it, dated Nov. 28, 1864. By the will she bequeaths the sum of $1,100,000.

The will of Miss HOWLAND was offered at the Probate Court, in New-Bedford, on the 6th of August, 1865. The subscribing witnesses to the will and codicil, Dr. JACOB BIGELOW, of Boston, Hon. THOMAS D. ELLIOT, of New-Bedford, Hon. JOHN M. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM C. TABER, Esq., and SIMPSON HART, Esq., of Boston, were all present at Court. On the occasion referred to the court-room was crowded with spectators, as the matter was one of general as well as of local interest. The counsel present were Hon. B. F. THOMAS, of Boston, Hon. T. D. ELLIOT and Hon. T. M. STETSON, of New-Bedford, for the executor, THOMAS MANDALL, Esq.; EX.-GOV. CLIFFORD, CLIVER PRESCOTT and WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Esqs., of New-Bedford, appeared for the contestant, Miss HETTY ROBINSON. Judge BENNETT presided. On motion of the contestant's counsel, for the purpose of obtaining a full hearing, the case was postponed until Sept. 25, following, when, as before, the court-room was overflowing with spectators, many of them directly or indirectly interested in the case. At this time it was shown by the executor, Mr. MANDALL, that Miss HOWLAND, in her sick chamber at Round Hills Farm, assented to each and every paragraph mentioned in the will and codicil, including the residuary bequest to Miss HETTY. To this particular item she remarked, "That is right, HETTY will have enough." Dr. JACOB BIGELOW and Hon. J. M. WILLIAMS jointly made a draft of the will about a week before the deceased died, and the copy which was signed was written on the day of its date. After it was signed, she said it was a *codicil* to her will, and that it was in accordance with her wishes. In evidence it was shown that there was no doubt of Miss HOWLAND's competency. Her mind was clear, and she had a keen knowledge of all events going on around her. At her request the fact of the codicil was kept private, and it was unknown to HETTY. For the contestant, Dr. WM. A. GORDON, her regular physician, said that he had read the will, and that Miss HOWLAND had consented to its provisions—that it was just as she wanted it. The testimony on both sides was in favor of the executor. No arguments were offered on either side. Judge BENNETT reviewed the testimony, and decided to admit the will to probate, giving the contestant thirty days in which to take an appeal. Miss HETTY ROBINSON's attempt, at this time, to break the will, on the ground of unsoundness of mind on he part of her aunt, totally failed. Within the time allowed by law, notice was given to the respondent, MANDALL, of an intention on the part of the complainant to file a bill in equity. The bill was duly filed, and it disclosed some facts not before known to the public. It alleges that the complainant was the niece and sole heir-at-law of the testatrix, SYLVIAN ANN HOWLAND, by whom she was brought up and educated, with whom she lived, and who performed the duties of a mother to the complainant. At the time she came into the possession of property from her mother, she was, to use a common expression, at swords-points with EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, the father of the complainant, and did not disguise the fact of her intense desire to prevent him receiving any benefit whatsoever from the vast property received from her mother; and, for the purpose of making a sure thing of it, in case the complainant should survive her aunt, requested the complainant, Miss HETTY ROBINSON, to make a will, so that in the event of her decease before her father he should not in any way inherit any part of the property. She also agreed that if this arrangement was complied with they would exchange wills. Each was to have possession of the other's, and neither party was to make any other will without notifying the other and coming into possession of their own wills.

In obedienceto this tacit understanding, Miss HETTY made a will on the 19th of September, 1860, by which she gave all the property she then had to her issue, if any, and in default, to charitable purposes. Her father, of course, was left out in the cold. Her aunt, Miss HOWLAND, received the will according to arrangement, and the instrument was found among her papers after her demise. The aunt had caused a draft to be made of her will, but, as it appears, left the date of it blank, and postponed the execution of it on account of the belief that the later a will was executed the more operative it would be. But the draft was executed and delivered on the 11th of January, 1862.

But now comes the origin of the "Howland Will Case." It is alleged that, notwithstanding this secret agreement, to be binding on both parties, Miss HOWLAND, the aunt, as we have already intimated, made another will in September, 1863, and a codicil, also referred to, in November, 1864. No notice whatever was given to Miss HETTY of this new order of things. The will was admitted to probate. Therefore it is that Miss HETTY undertakes to break her aunt's will, contending, by her eminent counsel, that "Miss SYLVIA ANN, being bound in equity not to make a will, the executor is bound b the contract, and should deliver up all the property to the complaidant." So far as this feature of the case is concerned, Miss HETTY makes a strong point, but there is, as later developments show, something mysterious about the whole matter. Some months have elapsed since notice was given to the respondent, Mr. MANDELL, and, if all accounts are correct, a large amount of secret investigation has been going on in the interim. If all the facts in the case could be known, the public would have a rich dish of pabulum to feast upon. A sort of private taking of depositions and examination of witnesses has taken place lately before Judge PITMAN in the Probate Court. The judicial atmosphere in court circles is full of rumors of "forgery," "slow poison," "conspiracy" and what not, and if indications are to be trusted, there will soon be music and astonishing developments. The amount involved in the case is too large to be carelessly or hurriedly dealt with; and the lawyers, who have got fat pickings, will probe the matter to the quick, and unfold, in due time, the true version of the family difficulties, and whether or not somebody is trying to make a big fortune in a very short time. The examination of JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan National Bank of New-York, in reference to the signatnres appearing in the will of Miss HOWLAND, may perhaps prove to be an important one, if not lead to startling developments. It is surmised that the second will is a forgery, for it is known that the aunt and the niece were sincere in their intentions when they agreed to change wills. The influences brought to bear upon Miss SYLVIA to make a second will are the subject of no inconsiderable talk, and it yet remains to be seen who the party is that was successful in bringing about its consummation. According to one witness, obtained by outsiders in a clandestine manner, it appears that Mr. MANDELL, executor of the will, has been withdrawing funds from the property and dealing it out according to the provisions of some of the legacies, to the great astonishment of Miss HETTY ROBINSON, the complainant, and who seeks to stop everything of the kind. That there is a looseness about the whole affair is transparent, but sufficient facts have not yet transpired to prove how much of the property has thus been disposed of or who are the parties mixed up in the scheme of thwarting the designs of HETTY. It is a knotty state of things at least. Miss HETTY is now in the possession of more property than she knows what to do with, but her grasping and selfish nature naturally excites a good deal of gossip, if not indignation, in the community in which she resides. VIGIL.

Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, having been invited by some friends in Indiana to deliver political addresses in that State during the present political campaign, returned the following answer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Sept. 28, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have delayed acknowedging the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in hope that I might be able so to arrange my business as to be absent for a few days from Washington.

I regret now to be under the necessity of saying that my official engagements are of such a nature that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation to address my fellow-citizens of Lafayette, Peru and Fort Wayne, as requested by you, prior to the October elections, upon the momentous questions which are now engrossing the attention of the people of the United States. I regret that this is the case, as it would afford me great satisfaction to have a fair, frank talk with my old friends and acquaintances in Indiana with whom I have acted politically in times past, and especially during the late civil war.

In the unfortunate controversy that has arisen between the President and Congress I stand with the former. In doing so I am not conscious of abandoning any principle or becoming a convert to any new doctrine. In common with the great mass of the Union Party, I have always held that the States whose citizens rebelled against the Federal Government never ceased to be States in the Union, and when the rebellion had been overcome I felt it my duty to cooperate with the President in carrying into effect the plan of restoration which had been approved by his lamented predecessor. To that plan I regarded the party of which I was a member as virtually committed by the action of its Conventions and the resolutions of Congress, before Mr. JOHNSON attempted to carry it into effect. To that plan I am still committed by the dictates of my best judgment. It is, in my opinion, wise, liberal and statesmanlike—the only plan yet presented whi h properly regards both the rights of the Central Government and the rights of the States, which can be adopted with safety by the conquerors and accepted without sacrifice of honor and manhood by the conquered, and which leads directly to reconciliation and peace.

I have no time to write you at length, but I cannot close this note without remarking that the charges made against Mr. JOHNSON of abandoning his principles or of desiring to bring the recent enemies of the country into power are like the reports in regard to his habits of personal indulgence—utterly destitute of foundation—slanders of which the authors will be ashamed when the heat of party passion shall have subsided. In his unpremeditated remarks he may have indulged in a plainness and directness of speech unusual in the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and offensive to some very critical and fastidious people; but everybody admits that his messages and other official communications (and by these he must be judged) are models of ability and good taste. Men may differ with him in regard to his manner of dealing with the States recently in rebellion, but no fair man could have been with him, as I have been during the trying eighteen months of his Administration, without being impressed with his love of country and devotion to duty, with the unselfishness and uprightness of his character and the honesty of his purposes. That the principles which he advocates and represents will be vindicated at the approaching elections I hope and believe. Of their ultimate vindication I am as fully persuaded as I am of the perpetuity of our republican institutions.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant, HUGH MCCULLOCH.

W. H. TALBOTT, Esq., &c.

Letter from Hon. Richard H. Dana, Resigning the United States District-Attorneyship.

The following is a copy of Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.'s, letter, resigning his office as United States District-Attorney:

OFFICE OF U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY, } BOSTON, Sept. 29, 1866. }

SIR: Returning from an absence in Europe, kindly allowed me by the Government, I find a critical state of public affairs, in which I understand that the President expects of those who hold civil office sympathy with the opinions and sentiments he has of late expressed, and cooperation in the measures he has suggested, on those important points as to which he is at variance with Congress.

My sojourn abroad has given me, I think, opportunity to consider these subjects with something of freedom from local purturbations and contagious excitement, and I have endeavored to make use of it. I find myself unable to accord that sympathy and cooperation, and respectfully request you to place my resignation in the hands of the President.

I am desirous, however unimportant my opinions may be, that this resignation, to which I am led by reasons satisfactory to myself, may not be construed as an approval of a practice of making the tenure of all civil offices, whatever their nature, conditioned upon conformity with the opinions of the President on all points, at his discretion.

I shall, of course, continue to discharge the duties of my post until I learn that a successor has been qualified. Permit me to express, in conclusion, my acknowledgments of the consideration with which I have been treated by all Departments of the Government, during my tenure of office; and I hope it is not out of place to add, my grateful sense of the uniform friendly kindness I have received from yourself personally.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Fenton and Woodford Meeting.

The Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Fenton and Woodford Campaign Club held a meeting last evening, at 8 o'clock, in Runk's Hotel, in Grand-street. DANIEL SHEEHAN presided and J. B. MCCORT acted as Secretary.

The President said the object of the meeting was to perfect a Fenton and Woodford Campaign Club Organization; and then, in lieu of certain advertised speakers, introduced

Col. MAX LANGENSWATZ, who addressed the meeting, commencing by apologizing for the absence of more prominent speakers. The Colonel then alluded to the possibility of the North having to pay the Southern debt in the event of the success of the Conservative Party. He related an anecdote to illustrate a point he attempted to make, that the South thought the North was like a crazy man, who would shell out his money without any security. The speaker continued by announcing himself as a *confrere* of the Red Republicans of Europe, and thought that nothing but the success of the Radical Party could give aid and comfort to the struggling nationalities of Europe, and very inconsistently said he did not belong to a sectional party.

The audience were then assured that if they labored well in this contest, they would receive their reward in Heaven, even if they did not get their names in the newspapers. After abusing the President roundly, the speaker disavowed any intention to speak of him disrespectfully. The audience (there were about one hundred present) were then assured that their cause was constantly receiving accessions. The speaker concluded by asking for three cheers for FENTON and WOODFORD, which was responded to by the audience.

Mr. BENJAMIN VAN RIPER was then introduced, and apologized for having to repeat substantially a former speech. He then recapitulated a number of stale, threadbare statements, to show that the Southern people were intractable and wanted to make the people of the North their tools, and that they killed Union men continually. He then endeavored to show that the Freedmen's Bureau had helped the poor whites of the South more than it had helped the freedmen. He accused the President of a violation of good faith in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill, and attempted to show that the Civil Rights Bill was a necessity, and was needed to protect the freedmen. He accused the President of attempting to demoralize and corrupt certain members of Congress, and other United States officials; of giving rebel women the run of the White House, and consorting with prominent rebels. The South was warned by the speaker that it had better accept the terms offered now, before it was too late; if it did not, when the Radicals got in power they would rue the day they refused. The proposed amendment was then analyzed and justified, on the well-worn plea that the General Government had the right to regulate suffrage in the States lately in rebellion. The speaker then paid his respects to the Philadelphia Convention, and denounced it unsparingly, and intimated that it would be the policy of the Southern leaders to bribe the Northern doughfaces in Congress, by giving them millions of dollars in rebel bonds, thus making it their interest to assume the rebel debt. The speaker concluded by drawing the most flattering pictures of Radical successes in the coming State elections, and prophesied immense majorities.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER was the next speaker He commenced by saying he would not have been present if he had not been urged to come. He then alluded to the substitution of EX-Judge DITTENHOEFER for himself on the General Committee, and related a humorous anecdote of a man who stole a ham, and who, when brought before the Judge, said he stole the ham because he was starving. The Judge told him he had better starve than steal. The thief replied, "Suppose you try it." The speaker said it was thus with the General Committee, they had to starve or steal, and they concluded to steal. He continued: The Philadelphia Convention was composed of sympathizers with Dixie, and very properly was engineered by DIX, and, as emblematical of what they would do, DOOLITTLE presided over them. The President has always been true to his party. He was true to the Union Party while they gave him office and power, and was now discharging a debt he owes to the rebels for placing him in the Presidential chair by the hand of an assassin. The speaker then concluded by urging his hearers to do their best to elect their candidates in November.

Mr. HENRY F. RANNEY, of the Sixteenth Ward, was the next speaker. He commenced by a re-hash of a speech delivered by him in Botanic Hall last Thursday night, and concluded by a poetic quotation and an appeal for the support of the State ticket.

During the evening the President urged those present to come up and sign the roll. At the conclusion of Mr. RANNEY's speech the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Nineteenth Ward Fenton and Woodford Meeting.

A large meeting in favor of the platform adopted by the Syracuse Convention, was held last evening at Hoch's Terrace Garden, Third-avenue. The meeting was highly enthusiastic. The chair was occupied by RUSSELL SAGE, Esq. Hon. W. A. DARLING delivered an eloquent address to the men of the Nineteenth Ward, which was frequently applauded. The following resolutions were read and adopted amid great applause:

Whereas, We believe that the principles adopted by the Congress of the United States in the proposed amendment to the Constitution, as the basis on which our Government should be reconstructed, is the most nanimous, just, wise and necessary to the securing of the rights of all the inhabitants of the land; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting hereby ratifies the nominations made and the platform adopted by the Syracuse Convention, held Sept. 5, 1866, and pledge ourselves to secure by all honorable means the election of the ticket nominated by the Union Republican Party; and be it further

Resolved, That believing "treason should be made odious," cannot follow the President of the United States in his endeavors to place the ruins of the Government of the States lately in rebellion in the hands of men dyed in the blood of our brave soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to vote for no man for any public office who will not to the full extent of his power prevent the murderers of Andersonville, Fort Pillow, Memphis and New-Orleans from ever holding a place of emolument under the Government of the United States.

Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, was then introduced by Mr. DARLING, and stated that there never before was a determination among the people of the West so firm to fix the foundations of the Government, so that the storm of rebellion could not overthrow it, and would not venture to assail it. That the President of the United States would learn, by the overwhelming vote of the Western people, that this was their determination, and that the wives and mothers of those who suffered on the battle-fields of the country, could not be bought from their allegiance by petty offices in the postal service, or in any other. It was but a question, he said, whether the boys in blue and the sailors, and the people who sustained them, should rule the country, or the rebels. That was the simple problem, and one easy of solution, as would be seen by the peoples' action in the coming elections, and in the action of that peoples' Congress. Judge HEISTAND and other speakers followed, the meeting closing with enthusiastic cheers for Gen. FARNSWORTH and W. A. DARLING.

Westchester Assembly Convention.

The First Assembly District Democratic Convention of the County of Westchester will be held at COOMBES' Morrisania Hall on Monday, the 15th inst., to elect delegates to the Third Congressional District Democratic Convention, which is to be held at Nyack, Rockland County, on Thursday, the 18th inst.

The Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention will be held at the village of White Plains on Wednesday, the 10th inst., to nominate candidates for County Surrogate, Treasurer, Superintendent of the Poor, Coroner and Justice of the Sessions.

THE CENTREVILLE MURDER.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest--The Mystery Unsolved--No Clue to the Murderer.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the murder of ROBERT T. WALKER, on the Centreville racecourse, last Monday morning, was continued according to adjournment, before Coroner BENJ. W. CURTIS and a Jury, at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday afternoon. Only two witnesses were present, who testified as follows:

James Higbie sworn—I was driving on Centreville-avenue on Monday morning last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, when I saw two men cross the avenue ahead of me, nearly opposite the land of Maria Van Wicklin; they came from the direction of the east end of the Centreville race-course, and were walking at a rapid gait; after crossing the avenue they walked along the foothpath; they were dressed in dark clothes, and I think they were low-crowned hats; one of the men was considerably shorter than the other, there was nothing about them to attract particular attention; it may have been a quarter of a mile ahead of me that they crossed the avenue; not near enough to distinguish their features, or to tell whether they were white or black; don't know that I saw their faces.

Jacob Van Brunt (colored) sworn—About seven o'clock Monday morning I was standing in a potato patch, when I saw two men run out of the woods near the Centreville race track and come toward me; they were both running fast, and when they got within perhaps thirty paces and saw me they stopped running and changed their course and jumped over the hedge; they continued to walk very fast as long as I saw them, and went toward the big woods; one of the men was taller than the other, and walked so fast that the short one appeared to have hard work to keep up; neither of them spoke to me; they were both dressed in black clothes, with short coats buttoned up close under their chins; the place where I saw them is about a quarter of a mile from that part of the race course where Mr. Walker was murdered; both of the men wore caps; I am sure of that, and I am sure by the tall man was red and had no fore piece on it; the other man's cap was dark colored, and I think had a fore piece; they were both full-faced men, and neither of them were whiskers or moustache; the tall one was a stout, powerful man; am sure I should know the men if I saw them again, unless they were disguised; I did not know either of the men who were discharged by Mr. Walker two weeks ago.

There being no more witnesses present the testimony here closed, and after consultation with the Jury, the Coroner concluded to adjourn the inquest to 10 o'clock Saturday morning, the 13th inst., and meantime to summons every person who he may have reason to believe can throw any light upon the murder.

The mystery surrounding this unprovoked and apparently purposeless murder, continues as dark as ever, and, unless more effort is made than appears to have been made thus far to ferret out the guilty parties, the chances are that they will not only escape conviction, but will not even be annoyed by any attempts to bring them to justice. The $500 reward does not seem to have induced any detective to institute a search for the assassins, or seem to make any inquiries about the matter as a preliminary step toward the detection of the villains. The murdered man leaves a wife and child to see that justice is meted out to the slayer of the husband and father, and, with the exception of one or two of the neighbors, no one seems to have interested himself in the matter, or to care whether the perpetrators of one of the most coldblooded murders on record go unpunished or not.

The two men discharged from the employ of Mr. WALKER, and on whom alone suspicion has rested, are named ALFRED E. GOVE and MICHAEL MCCARTHY. One of the men (GOVE) made his appearance at Mr. WALKER's stable as near as can be ascertained between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of the murder, some two hours or more after the deed was committed. He stated that he came from Williamsburgh that morning. He rode up in a horse car from East New-York to JOHN E. SNEDIKER's hotel, arriving there about 8 o'clock. He brought with him a trunk which he took off the car and left at the hotel. On the previous day he had agreed to accompany a Mr. TAYLOR, a horse dealer, to Boston, and they were to start from Mr. SNEDIKER's. On arriving at SNEDIKER's he was told of the death of Mr. WALKER, and said he would go up there and see about it. He then left the hotel, and as afterwards appeared, did go to Mr. WALKER's. There are several stories as to the remarks he made to different parties about the murder, but until they are sworn to it is not proper that they should be published. On inquiring at the house in Williamsburgh in which he said he stayed the night previous to the murder a neighbor of Mr. WALKER was told that he left there at 6:30 o'clock Monday morning. If this statement be true he could not possibly have been anywhere near the race course when the murder was committed, and all suspicion of his guilt is unwarranted. He is now in Boston, and has written a letter to his sister in Williamsburgh since his arrival there.

With reference to the other man, MCCARTHY, no clue has been obtained to his whereabouts since he left the employ of Mr. WALKER.

As the two men left together, and had been very intimate, GOVE can doubtless give some information about his companion, and the Coroner will endeavor to secure his attendance at the next meeting of the inquest.

Should these two men be found guiltless of the deed, suspicion will be utterly at a loss in which way to point, as there are no other person who can be conceived to have had any possible motive for the commission of the deed.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March—Frederick William.....Winter
2. Overture—Le Duc D'Olone.....Auber
3. Scherzo from No. 3 Symphonie.....Mendelssohn
4. Caledonian Medley.....Jullien

PART II.

5. The Himalaye Nepaulese—War March....R. Stoepel
6. Overture—Fidelio.....Beethoven
7. Polka—Humoristen.....Bilse
8. Grand Selection from "Il Forza del Destino".Verdi

PART III.

9. Claribel Waltz.....Coote
10. March—The Milicr.....Unrath
11. Divertisements from "Lohengrin".....R. Wagner
12. Galop—Fieldpost Relais.....Pieffe

The Death of Admiral Gregory.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1866. }

The Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are requested to meet at the Lyceum Building, Navy-yard, on Monday, 8th inst., at 12 M., to take such action as may appear necessary in honor of the memory of the late Rear-Admiral GREGORY.

CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Commandant.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LIQUOR-DEALERS' CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Liquor-Dealers' Convention held no regular session yesterday, but there was an informal gathering at the St. Nicholas Hotel. No definite action was taken, but it is understood that the delegates have pledged themselves to be guided by the action of the New-York City Society. The propriety of asking all new candidates for the Legislature to pledge themselves to secure the repeal of the Excise Law was suggested, and all seemed agreed that such pledge should be exacted before the candidates should receive the support of the liquor dealers. It is understood that the liquor interest is unanimously in favor of supporting Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor. A meeting of the New-York Society will be held on Monday evening next, and an address to the dealers is being prepared.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.—The Commissioners appointed under the act to provide for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway between the Battery and Fourteenth-street, met at their office, No. 169 Broadway, yesterday. The session was a private one. A large number of plans and suggestions were received, as also specimens of stone and other paving material. A voluminous communication was handed in from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking the Commissioners to adopt the "Nicholson" pavement. The suggestions received by the Commissioners will be duly considered, and in a few days their determination will be made known.

CITY CAR ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday evening, ROBERT MILLER, of No. 206 Rivington-street, was knocked down, run over and badly crushed by car No. 56 of the Ninth-avenue line. The accident occurred near the corner of Ninth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. The Sixteenth Precinct Police conveyed MILLER to his residence.... Yesterday morning, GARRY CULVER, while employed at the depot of the Second-avenue Railroad, was run over by dummy engine No. 2, having his arm crushed, beside receiving other injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Twenty-third Precinct Police.

NEW BANK.—The centre lot of the block bounded by Ann and Fulton streets, and facing on Broadway, for some time waiting for a purchaser, has just been secured by the Park Bank for the sum of $350,000. Here, we understand, a magnificent building is to be raised, one which will at the same time represent the wealth of this successful banking institution and be an architectural ornament to the City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON IN WILLIAMSBURGH—LECTURE AT THE SOUTH NINTH-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON last night delivered a lecture at the South Ninth-st eet Congregational Church, before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. Her subject was, "The Rejected Stone." On appearing before the audience she was greeted with demonstrations of applause. She said: It is not the President, but the American people, who can control the destinies of America. The brilliant deeds of SHERIDAN, GRANT, FARRAGUT and BUTLER cannot be forgotten. But it was not these men—it was the people, who saved America. If one man, however great, could not save us, one man could not destroy us, however infamous or humble he may be. The liberties of the people of America lie, not in the power of an assassin-made President, but in the hands and hearts of such men and women as I see before me. [Applause.] The loyal millions are now batting for a victory as important as that which caused contending armies to meet upon the field in the terrible shock of battle. Traitors South and North are as rampant to-day as ever. The only important change that has taken place is the substitution of Fortress Monroe for the White House—ANDREW JOHNSON for JEFFERSON DAVIS. [Laughter.] The rebels defeated in the field were triumpnant at New-Orleans. The President stands colleagued with traitors, while the loyal men of the South, standing amid danger and bloodshed, are faithful to the cause of justice. [Applause.] The President appealed to the people. Vermont and Maine have already answered him. Pennsylvania will do so on Tuesday next. One question before the people is whether Slavery, destroyed in time of war, will be restored in time of peace. The people will answer that question. The South is urged to accept what Congress offers by the *Herald* and *News*, and they had better not lose the opportunity presented. Miss DICKINSON concluded a very lengthy address amid applause.

FIRES.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the attic of No. 265 Washington-street, near Myrtle-avenue. The flames extended to No. 263, occupied by Mrs. STARKEY as a boarding-house. No. 265 is occupied by Mr. GATES & SON as a boot and shoe store, and by Messrs. NORTHRIDGE & MYERS as ornamental painters. Messrs. GATES & Co. lost some 175 pairs of shoes and gaiters, valued at about $800. The damage to the contents of the buildings was considerable, by water mainly. The loss on the property, owned by Mr. J. K. FRIEND, is about $1,000. About 8 o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in the carriage manufactory of Mr. GILLEN, in Adams-street, near Willoughby-street. The upper story is occupied by Mr. SHIRLEY as a paint shop. Total loss about $500; insured.

SALE OF VESSELS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—A sale of Government vessels took place at the Navy-yard yesterday, at noon, and although a large number of persons were present, the bidding was not as spirited as on some former occasions. The following vessels were offered, and, with the exceptions named, disposed of: Steamer *Pampero*, sold for $10,500; steamer *Marigold*, sold for $6,200 to Mr. FARRINGTON; steamer *Hybiscus*, sold for $15,300 to Capt. WRIGHT; steamer *Speria*, sold for $15,100 to D. R. ALLEN & Co.; steamer *Octorora*, sold for $5,000 to Mr. LOVEJOY, (the hull merely was offered for sale;) steamer *South Carolina*, bought for $71,000 by CHAS. MORGAN; steamer *Dunbarton*, (withdrawn;) steamer *Pontiac*, (withdrawn;) steamer *Titania*, sold for $12,300 to Mr. ROBERT REED; steamer *Sebago*, sold to Capt. WILLETS for $19,000; steamer *Iasco*, (withdrawn,) after which the auction closed.

NEW-JERSEY.

CENTENARY SERVICES.—The centenary services of the Hedding M. E. Church, Jersey City, were held last evening. The meeting was presided over by MENZIES B. CASE, Esq. Rev. Messrs. J. K. BURR, H. A. BUTTS, J. ATKINSON, A. VAN ZANDT, WM. TUNISON and H. A. MATTISON, took part in the exercises, and delivered brief addresses. The services were highly interesting and largely attended.

LAYING A CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the Martha Institute, of the Evanglical Church, Hoboken, will be laid on Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. The Institute will be located at the corner of Sixth and Meadow streets. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University, and by Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, (the latter in German.) If the weather should prove stormy the ceremonies will be postponed to the next fair day.

THE JERSEY CITY TRIENNIAL FIRE DEPARTMENT PARADE.—Chatham Hose No. 4 will participate in the triennial parade of the Jersey City Fire Department, Oct. 15. They will be the guests of Passaic Hose No. 4.

[Advertisement.]

"DESERVEDLY POPULAR."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the Hair, and FLORIMEL for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

ALWAYS AHEAD!—The simple announcement that KNOX'S Fall style of Hats was "out," proves quite sufficient to attract the general attention of the public and the admiration that this elegant fabric has extended is universal. Those who want a becoming and stylish hat must visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 5—*In steamship Ferris from Liverpool*—Mr. J. Schofield, Mr. J. Banks, Mrs. Dedolot, Miss M. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Kepperl, Mrs. Lange, Miss Edwards, Mr. W. Cutting, Mrs. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Neiller and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, child and servant; Miss Fish, Mr. F. de Hautville, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and three children, Mr. J. Brown, Jr.; Rev. A. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and two children, Mrs. Beach and daughter, the Earl of Airlie and servant, Miss A. Stallard, Mr. F. Taylor, C. Wederkind, E. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, daughter and maid, F. Kuhling, Mrs. Johnson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Krouse, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Sessongood and child, Masters O. and A. Seasongood and servant, Miss Clark, Miss Lamon, H. E. Hinton, F. Schieb, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Schenck and nurse, Miss Shepherd, Mr. Gallaher and sister, Jno. Hughes, J. Frast, H. M. Johnston, W. Caldwell, A. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gregory and maid, D. Gregory, Jr., L. Jennings, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. and Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dorn, A. White and brother, A. Sidoux, R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Forstman and daughter, Miss Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Tappan, H. Batzier, J. S. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, C. K. Lambard, L. D. Stuart, Mr. and Mr. Lewis, J. R. Savage, H. Wood, E. H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Ward and three children, W. H. Benjamin, H. Marquand and servant, J. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Kotter, 3 children and governess; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and daughter, W. Morice, J. H. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Orr and daughter, Miss Galway, G. Chaney, D. Thomson and sister, C. Wells, J. D. Samson, Mr. and Mrs. Zadeck, H. H. Stalker, S. A. Cohen, W. McCloskey, J. J. Carruthers, J. Douglas, J. Todminister, H. Moren, Thomas Nimmo, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Ward, J. Cortlan, J. Knower, Mrs. A. Marcey, E. Hooper, J. Grammer, S. R. Ward, A. E. Moseley, Mr. Van Wartz and son, J. Mintern, H. Lentz, Mr. Meadowcroft, G. J. Flanders, R. A. McAllister, D. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Maule, 2 children and nurse, Miss M. Sjostedt, E. Boos, Mrs. M. Tilton, Miss L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, C. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, C. Samson, C. Wainwright, H. Forster, H. Durbrow, J. Aspden, D. Bingham, L. Bane, D. Magnin, Jno. Roberts, G. Windle, P. Giantzel, S. Ellon, H. A. Garrett, C. Minnigrode, G. Natorp, W. Alexander, Miss E. Saunders, S. Fawcett and brothers, Master R. Armour, J. B. Baker. Total, 213.

OCT. 5—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Max Lansburgh, Charles Koek and 3 children, S. Gemandin and wife, Gottlob Comadt, wife and 3 children, H. Hirsch and wife, G. W. Rader, wife and 2 children, C. Quinlan, F. G. Schlesinger, wife, 3 children and servant, Henry Teichmann and wife, Robert Hermann, C. Meyer, Elise Bagaley and child, Dr. G. T. Webb, Charles Dunham, J. Wassermann, Nettie Falkenbergh, Albert Koster, wife and 2 children, Wilhelm Stubbe, Frita Koster, wife and child, Sophie Herr, Bertha Stahmer, A. Sartor and wife, Aug. Claussen, Wilhelmine Jaichow, 2 children and servant, Emil Schwedler, Robert Mayer and wife, Em